**Sadat Balks** 

As U.S. Asks

Sinai Parley

ALEXANDRIA. Egypt, July 30 as a full partner, and not as a (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat to-mediator."

day rejected a U.S. call for resum-

ing peace negotiations with Israel

soon, insisting the Jewish state should agree in advance to the prin-

ciple of evacuating all Arab lands occupied since 1967.

He described the Israeli position

as negative, "moving backward not

forward," and indirectly urged the

United States to submit its own

proposals for breaking the dead-

Mr. Sadat spoke here to report-

ers after a two-hour meeting with the U.S. Middle East envoy. Alfred

Atherton, who arrived Friday to

persuade Egypt to join a projected

round of peace negotiations with

Israel early next month in the Sinai

now," Mr. Sadat said. "But if it is

agreed upon officially that land

and sovereignty are dropped out of

Compromise Deplored

ment to evacuate all the Arab terri-

Diplomatic sources said if both

to step in with compromise propos-

als to break the deadlock. Other-

wise, the peace effort could col-

lapse totally.

Asked whether he wanted Wash-

ington to come forward with its

own peace proposals, Mr. Sadat said: "I do not want to embarrass

my friend, President Carter, but as

I stated during my first visit to the

United States, America should act

seems unlikely.

"Really, I do not favor Sinai

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Established 1887

Egypt has insisted, since the

abortive Leeds Castle conference

earlier this month, that further

face-to-face negotiations could not

take place unless Israel presented

"new and positive" ideas. But Mr.

Sadat said the latest developments

in the Israeli position were nega-

He listed two "new and negative elements" in the Israeli position, First, a declaration by Israeli For-

eign Minister Moshe Dayan at the

Leeds Castle conference that there is "no substitute to territorial

compromise," and Prime Minister

Menachem Begin's refusal to re-

store to Egypt "a single grain of

sand" except in return for recipro-

ficulties, Crown Prince Fahd of

Saudi Arabia was arriving in Alexandria reportedly to urge a recon-ciliation between Mr. Sadat and the

Arab states that oppose his peace

later visit Syria and Jordan. Both

Saudi Arabia and Jordan privately

supported the Sadat initiative. But

Beirut reports said the prince will

As the peace efforts ran into dif-

cal Egyptian concessions.

tive, not positive.

## U.K. Balloonists Fail by 100 Miles To Cross Atlantic

BREST, France, July 30 (AP) -French trawler plucked two Britonly after they failed by little and than 100 miles to make the balloon crossing between Yorth America and Europe.

French maritime authorities here and that the trawler Elsinor picked p Maj. Christopher Davey and Donald Cameron and the gondola of their craft this afternoon.

The Elsinor began towing the modela, rigged as a sailing vessel, card the Brittany port of Conarneau, south of Brest, and was appealed to arrive there early

The two men refused to board eiher British or French helicopters. saying with their 14-12-foot craft a land, the Maritime Prefecture aid here. Mr. Cameron. 38, an eronautical engineer, and Maj. Davey, 34, a Royal Tank Corps afficer, came closer to making the rossing than any other balloonists. here have been 18 other attempts.

They had made fast progress af-er leaving Newfoundland Wedneslay but were stymied by an eight-not rent in the inner helium-filled ag of the hot-air balloon.

Although they jettisoned equipnent and tried to carry on. treacherous weather and unpredictable winds left them suspended over the ocean about 110 miles

Exhausted from three sleepless nights, they ditched and vessels went to their aid. Earlier they had said that they would sail to England if the venture failed. The gondola was fully equipped as a sail-

Eddie Carey, a spokesman at the balloon's communications control center at Bracknell, England, said: The crew ditched when and where they did because the conditions were favorable with waves only one

"They knew they could not rise higher to complete the crossing and the winds were tending to drift them out into the Atlantic. If the helium bag had not torn, which lost them gas, they would have walked it [made the crossing easily] and been home by now."

Mr. Carey said that Mr. Cameron radioed a few minutes after spiashdown, "It was the state of the balloon that made us ditch."

The balloon landed at a point 47.57 degrees north, 07.28 degrees west, in the Atlantic, 1.779 miles (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Travelers at Orly airport outside Paris took to the floor yesterday during French air controllers' slowdown while waiting for

possible departures. Charter flights at Orly and Roissy airports arrived 2 to 4 hours late and departed 10 to 16 hours late.

## 5,000 Stranded at Gatwick

## Flight Slowdown Snarls Europe

were delayed today for the third day by a slowdown of French air

It was the third weekend that the shorter working hours.

delayed at the Paris airports of tures. Orly and Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Both Orly and Roissy were and at Nice. Lyons, Marseilles, choked with waiting passengers Brest and Bordeaux. Delays were and their families and friends. On a expected to continue until 7 p.m. normal day, an average of 5,000 Tuesday when the strike is scheduled to end. Flights that cross time. For the last three days this France also were held up for hours. number has tripled to 15,000.

In Siege of Asmara

PARIS, July 30 (UPI) — Passen- on the average. Charter flights were ting up and others asleep and ger flights across Western Europe arriving 2 to 4 hours late and destretched out. Bars and restaurants

traffic controllers demanding more controllers have staged work-tomanpower and equipment and rule strikes and the worst yet because it is the biggest weekend of the year for French vacation depar-

persons are at each airport at a time. For the last three days this

Regularly scheduled flights in Public seating accommodations and out of Paris were an hour late were jammed, with some people sit-

A tearful Frenchwoman who had waited with her crying daughter since early morning for a vacation

ran out of cold drinks.

charter from Paris to the south of France complained, "lt's just inhuman. An American woman who wait-

ed 3½ hours for a flight from Nice to Paris said, "It was hell." The controllers' union says that while air traffic has increased by an

average of 11 percent a year since 1966, controller manpower has only gone up 5 percent a year and equipment only 6 percent a year.

The controllers, many of them women, are demanding that the 38hour workweek be cut to 32 hours.

## **British Airports Sparled**

LONDON, July 30 (AP) - Britain's airports were jammed during the weekend by 150,000 travelers, many of them U.S. vacationers trying to get home, grounded by the French air traffic controllers slowdown and a stampede for cut-rate transatlantic flights.

"It's going to get much, much worse," said a spokesman for the British Airports Authority, who predicted delays of up to 24 hours by comorrow. Authority officials estimated that more than 500,000 travelers will be affected by Tues-

day.
Three thousand flights a day normally are scheduled through

Airlines reported delays of up to hours for holiday flights within Europe, with flights to Paris, Lis-bon and Spanish vacation regions the worst hit. Spanish air controll-

Flights to Switzerland, Italy and Greece were delayed up to six hours, the authority said. Delays of several hours were also reported in major European airports.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Guerrilla Bases Attacked

## Rhodesia Launches **Mozambique Raids**

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 30 claim that the new guerrillas are (AP) — Rhodesian troops launched killing, abducting or recalling forseries of raids today against guerrilla bases in neighboring ing signs of accepting the transition Mozambique, the military com- government's call for an end to

mand reported. A brief bulletin said: "Combined operations headquarters announced that today security forces are launching self-defense operations against selected terrorist bases in Mozambique. These bases are occupied by ZANLA-Mugabe

ZANLA, the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army, is the military wing of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union.

There was no immediate comment from Mozambique. The raids followed sharply escalating casualties in the six-yearold war since the transition administration of white Prime Minister lan Smith and three moderate black nationalist leaders called for

a cease-fire in May. There were reports of unusually heavy activity at the new Sarum military air base near the capital. Canberra bombers and Hunter fighters were reported taking off in large numbers.

## Aimed at Guerrillas

The military said the raids were directed at guerrillas who ignored a May 2 transition government call for a cease-fire.

"Not only is there clear evidence that they intend to infiltrate into Rhodesia with the express purpose of overthrowing the Rhodesian government by murder, intimidation and other acts of terrorism. but also that internally based terrorist leaders have been recalled to receive similar instructions at these bases in Mozambique." the military

builetin said. "Self-defense operations against externally based terrorists who oppose the interim government of Rhodesia and its stated promise of a true democratic future will be mounted and continue to be

mounted." it added. In recent weeks, guerrillas, main-Mugabe followers, have crossed into Rhodesia from Mozambique, military sources say. The sources

mer rebel colleagues who are showgovernment's call for an end to fighting.

As a result, there has been a decline in the morale of the 263,000member white minority and the 6.7 million blacks who accept the authority of the interim government.

The military has denied charges of other raids against neighboring countries harboring guerrillas since the last announced action on

March 6. Mozambique said in June that 17 Rhodesian refugees and a Belgian couple working on a United Nations agricultural station

The conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned nations today ended six days of debate by condemning Soviet and U.S. interference in the Third World, but it failed to get Cuba to agree to end its involvement in Africa.

The conference's political declaration confirmed that the sixth summit meeting of nonaligned nations, which include two-thirds of the world's countries, will be

pro-Cuban nations and those who asked that next year's summit be taken away from Havana because

30 countries might boycott the

The declaration said that the no-

BELGRADE, July 30 (UPI) - naligned movement, formed about 20 years ago for developing countries fighting free of both power blocs, should fight against imperialism, a reference to the United States and other Western countries, and "all forms of foreign domina tion and hegemony," a reference to Soviet attempts to gain influence over other states.

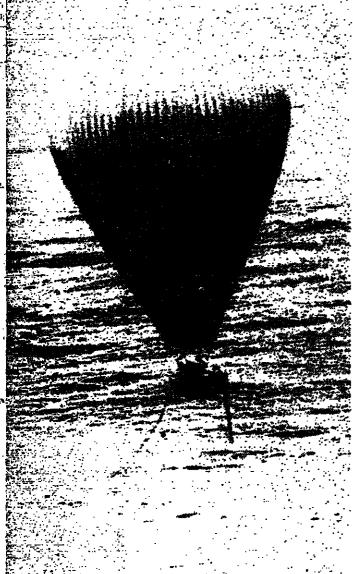
It called for withdrawal of foreign military forces and removal of all foreign bases and denounced "interference and pressures, either economic, political or military.

## Arms Race Assailed

rating relations between the big powers and continuation of a nuclear-arms race were the main dangers to detente.

The conference, attended by 119 delegations — 86 members, one country with special status, 20 observers and 12 guests — urged the nonaligned nations to resist inside

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Balloomsts can be seen in the gondola shortly before ditching.

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT)

The Securities and Exchange commission has accused the Bocas Co., the world's largest manufacturer of commercial jetliners, of

Ming to disclose at least \$52 mil-

in questionable foreign pay-

entenent barring the company

hom further violations of the anti-

hand reporting and proxy provi-

The SEC complaint did not de-

wribe the payments to foreign offi-

tals as bribes or kickbacks. Nor did

the agency state that the commis-

an payments were illegal.
instead, the agency accused the
impany of failing to disclose these
apparents to shareholders, alleging

at this violated the disclosure

the payments were allegedly

more to seven foreign government ficials; officers of foreign airlines.

ales agents and consultants in con-

metion with the sale of aircraft.

Three-Year Probe

the complaint and the settle-

ent filed in the U.S. District our in the District of Columbia

se a major step toward closing the EC's three-year investigation of toeing a secret payments abroad.

MOVISIONS of securities laws.

While neither admitting nor de-lying the SEC's charges, Boeing Preed Friday to a court-ordered

The company, supported by the State Department, fought the SEC's move to disclose the names

of payment recipients, the amounts

involved and the countries in which

er, the company filed a report dis-

closing the amounts of some pay-ments and countries involved but

omitting the names of the recipi-

form a special committee to review

the company's internal investiga-

tion of the payments and to file a

report of its findings with the com-

The SEC's complaint charged

seven foreign government officials.
The complaint states that

Boeing's senior officials had a di-

rect role in sanctioning the "undis-

In one case, the company's re-

port says. J.E. Prince, then a Boe-

ing senior vice president and direc-

tor, approved a \$300,000 commis-

sion through a Liechtenstein

corporation to a Kuwaiti business-

airline owned by the government of

that Boeing paid more than \$15 spacesuits.

Kawait.

closed course of business."

Bocing with making, from 1971 to 1977, \$27 million in payments to and 5 minutes, according to Tass

man who was also an officer of an tion with a television camera, Tass

The company's report disclosed successfully tested new semirigid

In addition, Boeing agreed to

As part of the settlement, howev-

the payments were made.

## Ethiopian Win in Eritrea Is Doubted by Diplomats

By J. Regan Kerney

- Ethiopia claims to have won a significant victory in the province of Eritrea by pushing through a relief column into the beseiged city of

Asmara.

But diplomatic observers doubted claims by the official Ethiopian news agency Friday that govern-ment troops had broken the 10-

month siege on Ethiopia's second The relief of Asmara would be the most important success in the latest Ethiopian campaign to wrest control of the strategically located province from two groups of rebel Eritrean nationalists.

Since it was beseiged last fall, 60 percent of Asmara's population of 250,000 has fled and rebels have often prevented supplies from getting in even by air.

The retaking of the road between Addis Ababa and Asmara is believed to be a major goal of the current Ethiopian campaign.

Diplomatic sources said that, while the relief of Asmara was a

million in commissions to two Sau-

does not name the recipients, gov-

ernment officials familiar with the transaction said that the consultant

described as "an adviser to senior

Cosmonauts Go

For Space Walk

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPI) -- The

Soyuz-29 cosmonauts, Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexander Ivan-

chenkov, emerged from the Salyut-

6 space station yesterday at 6:55

Mr. Ivanchenkov, the engineer,

went down the side of the craft, un-

bolting tiny meteorite collectors

and test panels of various plastics,

glass and metals that may be used

in construction of future space-

ships, which had been fixed to the

side of Salvut since it was launched

Sept. 29. He also attached some

new devices for the measurement of

space radiation. Mr. Kovalenok

the commander, filmed the opera-

Tass also said the space walk

Although the company's report

di Arabian government officials.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP) significant advance for Ethiopian forces, they doubted that the Ethiopians who reached the beseiged city had done more than break through the ring of an esti-mated 25,000 guerrilla troops and

temporarily open the road. "What the Ethiopians have proved is that they are back in the position they were in a year ago," a source said. "They can at least get

an armed convoy through." The source said, however, that

the guerrillas probably still control most of the road to Addis Ababa. Ethiopian claims on Friday coincided with an announcement by the two main Eritrean guerrilla groups that they were withdrawing from some areas. A spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said its units would pull back from some stationary positions because of losses suffered by the other group, the Eritrean Liberation

The EPLF spokesman denied,

French air space for the weekend that is traditionally the busiest period of the year for air travel in

ers have a restriction on flights by during peak holiday weekends.

The worst-hit airport was

however, that government troops

## SEC Says Boeing Hid Foreign Payouts of \$52 Million

### government officials" is Kamal Adham, the former chief of Saudi Arabian intelligence. The report states that "a busigation of the sale. nessman who also serves as an offi-cial of the United Arab Emirates"

received a \$6.2-million commission payment through a Swiss bank account for his role in financing the sale of \$103 million in aircraft to Syria. The individual is not identified, but previous news accounts and a government official identify the recipient as Mohammed Mahdi al-Tajir, the UAE's ambassador to

 The company also disclosed \$7.3 million in commissions on \$223 million in sales to Iran to "a consultant who for a number of years was related by marriage to a member of the royal (amily.)

The company reported that it had paid \$8.7 million to two Liechtenstein corporations for the sale of planes to Egypt. The company said that it believed the payments were needed in connection with the financing of the sale but said that it did not know who ultimately arranged the financing.

In addition, the company paid \$900,000 to another Liechtenstein account to "a businessman and an of the United Arab Emirates" to settle a dispute over ny's previo the financing. In 1976, rumors of payments.

payoffs in connection with the aircraft sale touched off a furor in Cairo and a parliamentary investi-Commission payments were also reported in connection with sales of

Boeing aircraft to Nepal, Greece, Honduras, South Korea, Lebanon and other countries. Only one of the countries where payments were made to a government official is not identified The report says only that \$3.3

million in commissions was paid to a member of the ruling political party of the country who became a government official after the initial Approximately \$6 million in pay-

ments were made to four individuals or entities controlled by them who were officers in foreign airlines, the SEC complaint says. In addition, the SEC charged the company with disbursing at least \$19 million to various consultants without adequate records and controls to insure that the payments were made for the intended purpose. The company's payments are still

being investigated by the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service. In addition, the SEC has been instructed by the court to review the report filed by the special committee the company has formed to investigate the company's previous investigation of the

# Billy Martin To Return to

NEW YORK, July 30 (1HT)

— During Old Timers' Day festivities at Yankee Stadium vesterday, with such Yankee leg-ends as Joe DiMaggio and Mickey Mantle on hand, the public address announcer told the crowd that Bob Lemon would remain as manager through next season and be-

come general manager a year Then he added: "The manager in 1980, and hopefully for many seasons after that, will be

No. I. , , Billy Martin. Mr. Martin trotted onto the field and received a seven-min-

ute ovation. He had tearfully announced his resignation as Yankee manager last Monday in Kansas City. the day after he blasted owner. George Steinbrenner and out-fielder Reggie Jackson, who has played a major role in the threeyear "soap opera" co-starring Mr. Marun and Mr. Steinbr-

enner. For more on the latest

episode, tune in to Page 13.

### any compromise, and Israel is ready to sit to discuss peace in all its aspects, especially the security Yankee Helm one, then we shall be ready to sit down for discussions anywhere. . . We are not ready before this is declared to sit with the Israelis."

Syria is a member of the "rejection group" and recently made a reconciliation with Mr. Sadat condition-

We are ready, whenever there is a complete agreement upon the fact al on a termination of his peace that there will be no compromise efforts. on land or sovereignty; we are ready to go to whatever anyone can Israel Ready for Talks imagine or not imagine." he said. What Mr. Sadat, in effect, de-JERUSALEM, July 30 (AP) manded was a prior Israeli commit-

Israel said today it was ready for further peace talks even though Egypt is refusing to resume negoti-ations unless Israel changes its tories seized in the 1967 war, Israel has rejected this in the past, and a position. softening of the Israeli position Mr. Begin's Cabinet held a 315hour meeting but cabinet secretary Egypt and Israel stuck to their guns, the United States would have

Arieh Naor said no new decisions were taken on the Middle Fast simation. Instead, Mr. Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan reported on the current situation, and a special meeting was scheduled for Aug. 7 when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus

Vance is expected here.
"We hope that, in the course of
the visit of Mr. Vance, the so much talked-about conference in the Sinai will take place," Mr. Naor

There was no immediate reaction to President Anwar Sadat's statement in Alexandria that Israel would have to alter its negotiating stance before there could be new talks, which are expected to be held in the American watch station in the Sinai Peninsula.

Mr. Atherton is due here late tomorrow or Tuesday from Egypt, and Mr. Naor was asked if Israel expected any messages from Mr. Sadat. "Of course, we are waiting for new ideas from Cairo, instead of the old concepts," he replied. U.S. officials said a central difficulty in the latest negotiations was that Israel and Egypt had widely differing perceptions of what the other side had conceded so far.

## China Envoys Invite

Bergland to Peking WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI) A Chinese delegation has invited Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland to visit China later this year. Six members of a 26-member delegation of Chinese agriculture officials visiting the United States met with Mr. Bergland Friday.

At Ministers' Conference

## U.S., Soviet 'Interference' Is Assailed by Nonaligned

held in Havana Sept. 3 to 7 next The issue of foreign interference dominated the conference. There, were mutual accusations between

of Cuba's alignment to the Soviet Union. Although the 86-nation conference approved of Havana as the next summit meeting site, conference sources said that as many as

The declaration said that deterio-

and outside interference and efforts

## Israel Holds Tightly to El Arish

By William E. Farrell EL ARISH, Israeli-Occupied Sinai (NYT) — In recent weeks, use in Israel of the word "gesture" has been in soften

has been in reference to this unpre-possessing desert town, which bakes unheeding in a summer tor-losing El Arish would not be losing

minister, Ezer Weizman, that he would appreciate the return of El ing the 1967 Middle East War. Arish to Egyptian administration as a "gesture" that could help break the stalemate in peace

teeler. "Nobody can get anything for nothing." Mr. Begin added. Some commentators implied that Mr. Sadat was asking for traditional Middle Eastern baksheesh. There

por that can make even camels very much.

Fit Arish, population 30,000, has long been regarded as the capital of the sparsely populated Sinai Peninsula. The town and the rest of Sinal were captured by the Israelis dur-

### **About 50 Telephones**

For now, the town will stay un-der Israeli administration while The pros and cons of this were diplomats and political leaders condebated in Israel until Prime Minis- tinue chipping away at the wall of ter Menachem Begin, who has been enmity between Arabs and Israelis. Called some unpleasant names by Mr. Sadat lately, said "no" to the was rumored that El Arish was the

## Syria Shooting Kills Boy, Beirut Rightists Charge BEIRUT, July 30 (UPI) — Rifle

fire erupted today on the eastern fringe of Beirut, and Christian rightist officials charged that Syrian peacekeeping troops had killed a 13-year-old boy in the outburst. They added that about a dozen persons were injured.

The flare-up, near rival positions of the Syrian and militia forces that have been battling for a week, coincided with Israeli-Lebanese talks on sending the first army units since the 1975-1976 civil war to the south of Lebanon. The army command had tenta-

tively told photographers and camera crews that the first troops would move before dawn tomorrow. But senior government and diplomatic sources said a final decision on the timing would depend on the outcome of the talks in south Lebanon of the Lebanese-Israeli armistice commission.

They said that any major fighting in Beirut could also delay the move. The move has been considered a key test of President Elias Sarkis's bid to restore postwar

## U.S. Conferees Agree on Costly **Bill for Military**

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)

— House-Senate conferees have agreed on a \$36.9 billion military procurement bill that includes \$1.9 billion for a nuclear carrier that President Carter did not want and \$210 million for Cruise missiles that he had sought.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., leader of the Senate conferees, said Friday that the bill allocated \$1.5 billion more than Mr. Carter asked. It was \$946 million below the House version, but \$854 million above the Senate proposal. Sen. Stennis said that the con-

ferees would meet again tomorrow developing aircraft to launch airborne Cruise missiles.

Both the Senate and House versions of the bill - authorizing the O'Grady, Deputy Superintendent procurement of military hardware as well as research and development — contained funds for the controversial Nimitz class nuclear carrier, which critics say would be more vulnerable to attack than smaller carriers.

WEATHER

ALGARVE AMSTERDAM

COPENHAGE

DUBLIN

FLORENCE

COSTA DEL SOL

ANKARA ATHENS

Israel is concerned "that the new Lebanese Army is Syrian-organized

Move Opposed

The Israeli-backed Christian militias and the Palestinian guerrillas who battled for 16 months in the south before an Israeli occupation in March have both expressed opposition to the planned army move. The Lebanese decision last week to go ahead with the dispatch was the result of strong UN pressure since the nearly 6,000-man, UN

force that entered the south after the Israeli invasion was mandated to help Lebanon restore its authority in the region. Residents of the Beirut river area

on the edge of the Christian neigh-borhood of Ashrafiyeh said sniper fire continued after the burst of rifle and machine-gun fire reported by the rightists. The rightist officials said that two Syrian military vehicles had

unilaterally opened fire and that the militiamen had not responded. But this could not be confirmed.

The small-arms fire followed overnight Syrian rocket and mortar fire on the militia-held suburb of Ain el-Rummaneh, southeast of the capital, the second heavy weapons flare-up there in as many days.

## Jews Sue Police Over Nazi Rally

CHICAGO, July 30 (UPI) -Nine Jewish men and women have filed a \$225,000 damage suit in federal court charging that police officials illegally prevented them from counterdemonstrating at a neo-Nazi rally July 9 in Marquette

The suit, filed Thursday in U.S. District Court, said the plaintiffs attempted to enter the Southwest leon's troops stayed for nearly all Side park "in order to attend the of 1799. In the early 19th century, to resolve a remaining problem of Nazi rally and peacefully express the Turks came and lingered. Ac their opposition to Nazism.

Named as defendants in the suit were police Superintendent James Samuel Nolan and Deputy Chief Charles Pepp. The suit charges the police officials violated the plaintiffs' rights of free speech and equal protection under the law by ordering officers to keep counterdemonstrators away from the rally.

MIAMI MILAN

MONTREAL

TEL AVIV

# held. That may still happen, but it is difficult to see why. Many of the town's fly-specked buildings still bear the build scars of 1967. There is so little to do that

a stranger ambling along the main square, where men lazily sipped coffee in whatever shade there was, quickly drew a knot of local people to stand and stare. There are no hotels. There are

about 50 telephones, which some-times work. There is a friendly local telephone operator, who has never placed an overseas call. The one place to eat, so the sign says, is the Helton Restaurant — presumably derived from "Hilton." The place is mainly a long table and it serves very good broiled fish fresh from the Mediterranean, garnished with a local sauce so hot that it can

Locked in Monastery

One school of thought has it that the hot sauce and the lack of amen-ities could speed up the peace pro-cess by depriving negotiators of their accustomed comforts, on one hand, and of chances to use their cratorical sifts, on the other

oratorical gifts, on the other.

A leading exponent of this school is Mayor Elias Freij of Bethand trained and comprises ele-ments loyal to Syria." lehem, who some time ago urged that the negotiators be locked up in St. Catherine's Monastery at Mount Sinai, in a room filled with monks' skulls, until they reached a

Indeed, Mr. Sadat suggested to Defense Minister Weizman that Is-rael might also yield Mount Sinai. Mr. Begin said "no" to that, too.

Smuggling was always a major occupation here and still is. Questions to local residents about what they thought of their town's being returned to Egypt met invariably with a laconic, "Whatever Allah wills." But they were ready to talk excitedly about a big cache of hashish recently taken from the sea.

The hashish, valued at \$500,000. was said by the police to have been smuggled from Lebanon. It was sealed in tire tubes fastened to heavy bags of salt and dropped from a ship.

Couvict Settlement

When the salt dissolved, the tubes popped to the surface to be picked up by fishermen. But some-one tipped off the police and the other day they proudly showed their haul — round packets of hashish labeled "Sinai Sheikh" in

According to the book "Three Deserts" by C.S. Jarvis, British gov-ernor of Sinai in the 1930s, El Arish started as "a convict settlement in the early dynasties of Egypt." Since then practically every nation in the Near East has contributed speci-mens, "owing to stragglers falling out from pilgrim caravans and invading and retiring armies, or, as someone rather vulgarly put it, the town is populated by all those who had not the guts to go on."

Crusaders dropped in Napocording to Mr. Jarvis, there is reason to believe that Australian sol-diers here in the World War II years were responsible for the presence today of some of the "lusty young men one sees in the town."

Mr. Jarvis, looking down from the heights of the British Empire, found the residents of El Arish "sturdy." with a "bent for hard work" but an "extraordinarily crooked, suspicious outlook on life generally.

### 3 Thai Police Killed In Clash With Rebels BANGKOK, July 30 (AP) -

Three border patrol police were killed and four were wounded when a group of Communist insurgents raided a border outpost in a southem province on Friday, the police said yesterday.

They said the insurgents drove

into the outpost in Surat Thani province and fired on officers on duty. Police said most of the patrolmen had gone into the Surat Thani district town to attend a meeting. The insurgents set fire to one of the buildings before retreating into the





Callaghan and his wife Andrey get in a few kicks for their 40th wedding anniversary with their grandson Tobin Hubbard, 8, at prime minister's country residence at Chequers.

## 2 U.K. Balloonists Fail In Bid to Cross Atlantic The Brest maritime radio station

(Continued from Page 1)

from the takeoff point. The Guinness Book of Records lists the longest flight by a hot-air balloon as fast. Mr. Carey said that the team 1,869.9 miles — over Europe in wanted to examine the balloon to 1914 by a German, H. Berliner. see why it had ripped. Another Bracknell spokesman, John Sayer, said that Maj. Davey and Mr. Cameron refused a Royal Navy offer to be picked up by a Royal Navy helicopter because they apparently wanted time to rest before stepping on land.

## Slowdown Ties Europe

(Continued from Page 1) Gatwick, 20 miles south of London, which handles most of the charter flights in and out of Lon-

The BAA reported more than 5,000 stranded there, most of them U.S. tourists trying to get home from European vacations on cheap standby tickets, which are as low as £59 (\$109) one-way on Laker's Skytrain service to New York. More than 10,000 persons were

scheduled to leave during the week-end on 500 flights. But Peter Blake, the Gatwick duty manager, warned that they face delays of at least 12 Many of the travelers have been waiting for five or six days in the

scramble for the tickets as they be-

come available. They camped out in fields beside the runways, and a small tent city had sprung up yesterday as the tled, frustrated travelers decided to camp. Young Americans played guitars while others sunbathed on the grass drinking beer.

At Heathrow, some travelers started playing cricket in a terminal to pass the time. The game was scrapped when the improvised ball tightly packed paper hit a

French passenger on the nose.

Despite the heat, the delays and frayed tempers, police reported surprisingly little aggravation among the travelers at Heathrow.

Larry Smyde, 27, of New York, said, "If this had happened anywhere else there would have been riots. I know the English have al-ways been renowned for fair play, but its nice to see that Americans can do it, too."

In the two-block-long Skytrain line in the Victoria district, where 1,400 waited for tickets, Linda McLean prepared for her fourth night on the sidewalk. She said: "I tell you I've been here so long the guy next to me, a professor from MIT, had taught me French . . "

### Quakes Hit Area Of Central Italy ROME, July 30 (AP) - A series

of medium-strength earthquakes shook a wide area of central Italy early today, including the towns of Orvieto, Terni, Perugia, Nami and Spoleto, causing panic among residents and slight damage to some buildings. There were no reports of The strongest of the shocks, re-corded at 7:20 a.m. were felt in the

northern sections of suburban Rome. The tremors, police said, had as an epicenter an area be-tween Terni and Spoleto, about 75 miles north of here. They said the strongest tremor read between 4 and 4.3 on the open-ended Richter

It was reported that many residents in Nami, a medieval town of 25.000 a few miles south of Terni. fled in panic into the open. Offi-cials said there was slight damage to old buildings in Nami and Ter-

## Maldivian in China

HONG KONG, July 30 (UPI) --Moomina Ismail, minister of health of the Maldives, arrived in Peking today, the first senior official of her country to visit China, the Chinese news agency reported. She was greeted at Peking airport by Vice Premier Ku Mu and Chinese Minister of Health Chiang I-chen.

said that a Panamanian vessel, the Belgium Express, had picked up the balloon and was en route to Belsee why it had ripped.

He said there was speculation that the eight-foot tear in the helium bag was caused by a combination of pressure and strain at take-off when it could have swung around a lot. "We want to look closely into that because I think there will be another attempt to cross the Atlantic, using some of the equipment from this one," he said. The attempt cost £150,000 (\$285,000). The balloonists had detached the

bag from the gondola when they ditched and rigged the gondola for sailing. They spent about three hours afloat before being picked up by the Elsinor.

## Test-Tube Fly Born to Swat A Caterpillar LYONS, France, July 30 (AP)

 After 10 years of research, the first test-tube fly has been born in the laboratories of the French National Institute of Applied Sciences here.
The institute said that its ob-

jective is to produce Lixophaga flies in large numbers to combat caterpillar which ravages sugarcane fields. Some flies have been hatched

artificially in other countries by a laborious process which requires the collection of large numbers of the caterpillars on which the flies lay their eggs. The test-tube method, involving a synthetic environment with 68 different components, is designed to eliminate the cater-

pillar stage and produce the flies on a production-line basis. Scientists at the institute believe the method can be developed to produce other flies, particularly one that preys on a caterpillar that is causing great damage to Mediterranean pines.

## Numeiri Takes **Defense Post in** Sudan Shakeup

KHARTOUM, July 30 (UPI) -Sudanese President Gasfar Numeiri yesterday ordered a reshuffle of his Cabinet, dismissing three ministers, including the minister of Mr. Numeiri also relieved the

army's chief-of-staff, the attorney general and four provincial com-According to an announcement

carried by the Sudan News Agency, Lt. Gen. Bashir Muhammad Ali, minister of defense, Mamun Awad Abu Zayd, minister of energy and mining, Abd al-Rahman Abdallah, minister of transport, and Hassan Umer, the prosecutor general were President Numeiri took over the

defense ministry and appointed Mustafa Osman, Ahmed Abdul Karim Badri and Dr. Shareef al-Tuhami respectively as ministers for transport, communications, and energy and mining.

Mahdi al-Fahai was appointed as attorney general. Maj. Gen. Abdulmagid Hamid Khalil who was the

former deputy chief of staff was promoted to lieutenant general and named as new chief of staff. Zaire, Angola Decide

## To Institute Full Ties KINSHASA, Zaire, July 30 (AP)

 Zaire and Angola have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations as the first major step to put an end to the feud that has opposed the two African nations for several years, the government of Zaire announced yesterday. A joint communique issued in

Kinshasa said the decision was the outcome of talks started Friday to complete details of the formal reconciliation.

## **Albanian Opportunity Seen**

# U.S. Weighs Overture to Tirana.

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT) — The Carter administration is considering whether to attempt to open discussions with Albania, U.S. officials say.

The time may be ripe for such an approach — the first in more than five years — the officials said last week, as a result of the announcement by China on July 13 that it had halted military and economic aid to its former ideological ally and was withdrawing all of its technical-assistance personnel, said to number more than 500.

The move by China, ending a re-lationship that began in earnest in 1961, when Albania broke with the

Soviet Union, leaves the Tirana government economically stranded, the U.S. specialists said. While Albania may hope to ac-quire aid from a handful of West-

quire and from a nandrul or western trading partners — France, Italy or Greece — none of these could
be expected to fill the gap left by
the Chinese, the administration officials said, since China had supplied more than \$5 billion worth of economic and military aid over the years and represented Albania's largest trading partner, accounting for a third of the \$300-million vol-

time in two-way exchanges.

The officials said that despite continuing attacks by the Albanian leaders on the "social imperialism" of the Soviet Union, they might feel compelled to swallow pride and try to resume a relationship with the Russians. Officials informed on the military-political aspects of the Al-banian situation said that in recent weeks the Soviet Union has at least hinted at such a possibility by conspicuously siding with Albania in its dispute with China.

### Concern of Specialist

The concern of the specialists is that the Soviet Union would demand, and could receive, as a price for resuming aid the right to base Soviet warships at Sasena Island, at the mouth of the Bay of Valona, as it did before 1961. A naval force there could dominate the Adriatic, the specialists said, lying as it does only 45 miles from the Italian coast, and this could substantially alter the strategic picture in the Mediterranean. The differ-

## U.S., Russia Assailed (Continued from Page 1)

to undermine unity of the move-On bilateral conflicts inside the

movement, the declaration ex-pressed concern and urged coun-tries involved — such as Cambodia and Vietnam, Ethiopia and Somalia, Ethiopia and the Sudan, Gabon and Benin, Morocco and Algeria — to solve their disputes through a peaceful way exclusive-On other issues, the conference:

help the countries in conflict by offering to negotiate problems through through "ad hoc groups." and Israel for what it said was their disrespect of the rights of the Pales-tinian people, and said the Pales-tine issue was the core of the Mid-

die East problem. Proposed that the UN Security Council be convened soon to impose an oil embargo on South Afri-ca, and denounced economic, military and nuclear cooperation by France, Britain, the United States, West Germany, Israel and Japan with what it called the "racist

• Urged the unification of Korea without foreign interference and called for a complete withdrawal of all foreign troops and foreign military bases from South

South African regime."

 Supported an earlier no-naligned declaration on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. · Criticized the United States and other nuclear powers for "unacceptable monopolistic poli-cy" and asked for a normal transfer of nuclear technology.

 Called for mutual cooperation between the nonaligned countries and Third World nations outside

The conference declaration be-came the first nonaligned docu-ment to refer to the human-rights issue. It said that freedom of an individual is inseparable from the rights of peoples. However, it seemed to be con-demning U.S. criticism of Soviet human-rights violations when it

said that the human-rights issue

should not be used as a political instrument of the big powers.

Originally, the conference was to have ended yesterday but it was extended by a day to give time to the 83 speakers, and time to the com-mittees to reach a consensus on many issues and to word declara-

### Gas Cloud in Florida Sends 34 to Hospital JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 30

(AP) - A plume of gas billowed out of a ruptured rail tank car, driving more than 1,500 people from homes and offices in a 12-squaremile section. Thirty-four persons were treated in hospitals for exposure to fumes

from anhydrous hydrochloric acid but nearly all were released and of-ficials said none seemed seriously harmed. Nineteen of the injured were firefighters. The cloud, which went 200 feet into the air, formed Friday when a workman opened the dome of the tank car at a chemical plant and found that a valve

ence between now and 1961, they added, is that 17 years ago the Sovi-et Union was an inconsiderable naval power, while it now possesses potent surface and underses forces. Although the break between Al-bania and China has been over six years in the making, and perhaps inevitable for the last 12 months. inevitation for the last 12 months, administration analysts said the sharpness and finality of it seems to have caught the Albanian leadership by supprise. The Albanian press agency and the Tirana radio have reported the breach, but there has been no official response from

Enver Hoxha, secretary-general of the Communist Party, or his senior Albania's objections to Chinese

policy on the material level for estance since 1975. On the po cal level it principally objected China's steadily improving relations with the United States.

The Chinese, for their part, he now accused the Albanians of re

now accused the Albanians of signous practices at various consentuous practices at various consentuous projects, including a steel mand oil refuseries, and of integral clent technical knowledge to state completed projects. Politically, if Chinate expressed sharp reservant at Albanian attacks. Maoist principles on China "opportunism" in consorting again the United States and, most recognity, on China's negative attless. ly, on China's negative atties toward Victnam.

## Albania Publishes History Of Breakup With Chinese

BELGRADE, July 30 (NYT) — Albania today dated its disenchant-ment with China to former President Richard Nixon's visit to Peking seven years ago and beyond that to a string of insults and con-troversies covering nearly two dec-The most detailed explanation to

date of the split between China and its only European ally was con-tained in an extroardinary 56-page letter from the Central Committee of the Albanian Communist Party to its Chinese counterpart. The text was released today in Peking and in Belgrade by Albanian diplomats. The message describes a string of

political controversies between two of what were long considered har-monious allies. But the principal underlying fear by Albania seems to have been China's periodic decisions to attempt to repair relations with the Soviet Union or, at other times, seek an opening to the West, The letter reproduces a number of hitherto unknown exchanges be-

tween top officials of the two Com-munist Parties. And it details the damage caused by the termination of China's aid program to Albania announced two weeks ago by Stream of Advice

Over the years, Albania seems to have poured a stream of advice on a range of subjects on its large ally — much of it ignored, to the increasing annoyance of the Albanian leadership, particularly the party first secretary, Enver Hoxha. There was, for instance, the 1964

Chinese Soviet border disagreement when the Albanian party told Mao Tso Tung in a letter, "we think that raising territorial prob-lems with the Soviet Union now would gravely harm our struggle." The letter was ignored. "The Chinese leadership never gave our party any explanation on this question of so great importance." Later that same year, after the ouster of Nikita Khrushchev, when

Suggested that the movement can Chou En-lai attempted a rapprochement with the new Soviet leadership, Albanian diplomats were called in to the Chinese Central Committee and urged delegation to Moscow. Albania had, of course, long since broken diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The letter exults over the failure of Chou's initiative. Four years later, in 1968, Chou suggested to an Albanian delega-

tion headed by Minister of Defense Begir Balluku that Albania "as a small country was not at all in a position to defend itself alone from foreign aggression." So, Chou suggested that Albania curiously "conclude a military alliance with Yugoslavia and with Romania." Both countries even then had

moved to distance themselves from

the Soviet Union and are now : focus of China's interest in Euro Chinese Communist party Chi man Hua Kuo-feng will visit by Yugoslavia and Romania later i month on his first trip to the Weight But for Albania, which four g hates Yugoslavia, its next-de neighbor, and to a leaser early Romania, such suggestions. Chou were the most severe here Mr. Balluku was ousted for his t parent sympathy with the conce which Chou had the temerity to peat to an Albanian aid delegan in Peking as recently as July 19

sage.
We do not know if Yugosla and Romania were informed these plans of the Chinese lead ship," the Albanian letter o-cludes. "But even at present we witnessing that the Chinese lear, ship is displaying unusual rest-interfere in the affairs of the I kans, to mix up the cards and kindle the fire of war in this v. sensitive area of Europe,"

according to today's Albanian m

The Albanian leadersha though, reserves the most stridlanguage for its condemnation -China's opening to the West wit ... when it first began in earnest thing the trips to Peking by Ht.
Kissinger and then President I on in 1971, shook the Albar Communist party to its roots.

## "In the summer of 15 Albania, considered the closest [[1]]

of China, learned from for news agencies the report spread over the world that Kissinger paid a secret visit to Peking," Albanian letter said. China, it 44 11 ed. "did not deem it necessar hold preliminary talks with Albi to see what their opinion was" ( cerning what Albania said was '. foundations of a new policy on part of China." In August of that year, the

hanian leadership told the Chit. leadership at great length just wit thought of the new Chizmoves toward the West. Appar ly it did not go down well at The Chinese leadership ador letter," the Albanian message c tinued. "It did not deign to !, any answer." All of these actions appare

strained relations between CI and Albania in the extreme. though throughout this period two countries were maintaining the outside world the facade of closest compatability and as These strains, which culming

in the recent sharp anti-Chinese lemics from Tirana and Albar support for Vietnam in its disp with China were said to be the f straw that caused the Chinesi terminate their aid program.

## Ethiopian Win in Eritrea Is Doubted by Diplomats (Continued from Page 1) had retaken the key port of Massawa as Ethiopia had claimed.

The initial success of the campaign, which began in early June, occurred last Wednesday when Ethiopia announced that it had taken the two key towns of Mendefera and Tessenie from the rebels. The rebels claim control of 90 percent of the Eritrean countryside and all but live major towns. Eri-

trea is strategically important to Ethiopia because it contains the country's only seaports.

Ethiopia's only other outlet to the sea is through Djibouti, a former Essenth mer French territory between Ethiopia and Somalia. The rail link from Addis Ababa to Dijouti is subject to attack by Somali guerrillas, and Somalia has made territori-al claims on Djibouti as part of what it calls Greater Somaliland. Friday's Ethiopian report said

that a contingent of troops from within Asmara had broken through to meet another group heading north from Addis Ababa, reopening the highway between the two cities. According to refugees from the

Sudan, the Ethiopian effort involves thousands of troops and hundreds of Soviet-supplied armored vehicles and artiflery pieces.

## Cuban Advisers

Cuban advisers are believed to be helping the government forces, but observers say the Cubans and Russians are not playing the major roles that they did in the Ogaden region earlier this year, when Cuban pilots and ground troops reportedly took an active part in the Observers say the Ethiopian

strategy may be aimed at retal key Eritrean towns and leaving countryside to the rebels, in a loss to give Ethiopia some bargain chips in any future negotiations; the province. The rebels called for negotiati month ago after a key Entitle

signs of increased Soviet prest for a negotiated settlement to 17-year-old civil war. The Russians and Cubans, have long had relations with the litirean People's Liberation Fr reportedly balked at Ethiop-claims that they play a major in fighting the rebels.

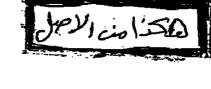
rebei leader visited Moscow a

## Cholera Claims 6 Lives in Iran

TEHRAN, July 30 (UPI) Iran's health minister reported terday that cholers had broken in a central desert town and a C port but said that it was un complete control." Nasroliah Mojdehi said th

was no cause for alarm. He said persons had died in Gonabad, miles east of here. The newspa-Kayhan reported yesterday 1 "-cight persons had died of choler that town. He made no mention deaths in the port of Minab, with he said cholers had broken out. No cholera cases have been

ported in the capital since last # mer. However, the Foreign Mitry has advised tourists that to certified by the nearest Iranian lomatic mission before entering



# مكنامنالأعل

## Carter Plan Sets 10 'Principles'

## **U.S. Gets Health Insurance Goal**

w ASHINGTON, July 30 (WP)
President Carter yesterday
aited for a national health insurplan whose "ultimate" goal
the coverage for all, though it move toward that point at a w. bit-by-bit pace, depending on momic and other conditions. Although he has been promising support "universal" health insure since April, 1976 - and three : the ago said he would have a :: ready early this year — he pro-ed only 10 insurance "princi-some of them vague. He di-

d Health, Education and Wel-Secretary Joseph Califano Jr., presented the principles for to prepare a more detailed but tentative" plan for public dis-sion later this year.

vir Califano is to prepare a set "alternatives" early next year, so President can make his "final" sion on what kind of bill to d Congress later in the year. Mr. ster did not promise in his priner to send Congress a single bill would automatically assure versee for all. Instead, he

The secretary called this plan — which means asking Congress to enact one piece of national health

This feature and others drew the

They called the plans "too little and too late" on several grounds. Mr. Carter yesterday provided them another by saying he will ask "many" Americans to "share a moderate portion" of the costs of insurance. Such "cost-sharing," as health economists call it, comes in

## **Fundamentalist Churches** Fight School Regulation NASHINGTON, July 30 (WP) an untenable encroachment by gov-

intalist Christian schools refused ious freedom, provoking a debate is year to file a report required between church and state. fore the state board of education all officially approve a school, in-minutely provoking a legal battle

aid certification requirements, uch as employing only certified cachers and using textbooks approved by the board of education. In Texas, the Rev. Lester Roloff says that he will face "death or jail" ather than submit to welfare department licensing of his six "Christian homes" for delinquent ouths. He is appealing to the Su-

things we originally agreed with were taken over," said the Rev. John Macon, head of the Clinton and administrative battles across the country, fundamentalists are challenging what they view as

## U.S. Scrutiny Goes With Loan For New York

ry Byrd, D-Va, read portions of a eport that the General Accounting Office — the government's watchdog agency — prepared at his request dealing with the way the city plans to pay for a labor agreement it negotiated last month with unions representing most of its mu-nicipal workers. The labor settlement is expected to cost a total of \$i billion in fiscal 1979 and 1980.

The GAO said that the city

# Cruise in Crash

SAN DIEGO, July 30 (AP) — Secretary of Defense Harold sectory of Defense marches are the fail-i.e. of two Tomahawk launches last week had "nothing to do with the truise missile itself."

The Tomahawks crashed seconds fter being launched Tuesday from nuclear submarine submerged bout 70 miles west of San Diego. tear Adm Walter Locke, the 'entagon's project manager, said hat a "preliminary autopsy" indi-ated that the shroud intended to sever the rocket propellant and tur-

oo-fan engine during the underwa-ter portion of the shots had leaked.

After touring the plant of Con-air division of General Dynamics, Mr. Brown said that the engineering knowledge to correct the leakige already is available.

Adm. Locke said that the errant missiles were recovered and that they "should be ready for another test in six to eight weeks."

## Pot Ship, 14 Seized

Near Carter Retreat ST. SIMON ISLAND, Ga., July 30 (UPI) — Authorities yesterday seized a shrimp boat carrying 30 tons of marijuana about two miles from Musgrove Plantation, where President Carter has vacationed

several times. Fourteen men, most of them from southern Florida, were taken one could come to Kentucky and into custody. The marijuana had set up a school and teach the Bible been brought-from Colombia, offi- and nothing else, and charge as CIAIS SAID.

insurance at a time, as conditions permit — "the only sensible way" in view of economic and political

### ire of Coalition

ire Friday of Sen. Edward Kenne-D-Mass, and a coalition of labor, elderly, religious, consumer and two medical groups - the American Nurses Association and the Physicians National House Staff Association (the young doctors in advanced training who give much of the care at many hospi-

# in North Carolina, 62 funda- ernment bureaucracy on their relig-

The basic issue in most of the

cases is the government's right to

regulate.
The fundamentalists say that,

day-care centers can be licensed

and regulating them as, in effect.

State officials, on the other hand,

"Historically, we've sat by while

Christian School in Prince George's

County, Md., and of the Eastern

Association of Christian Schools, which has a mailing list of 7,000.

'Will Not Compromise'

ally it was torn down and replaced

with John Dewey and secular

humanism, and we built our own

schools. This legal fight is a way of

saying 'We're not abandoning this

ious feelings will not compromise.

- several newsletters, a fund-rais-

ing motion picture, rallies (at least

Mr. Macon said he raised \$1,000

"For example," he said, "when

(th the state.

in Kentucky, a group of funmenalist preachers, teachers and aside from basic health and fire-code regulations, their schools and udents is asking for a court ruling exempt them from state licensing only by God. They view the schools as extensions of their "ministry"

reme Court to hear his case. in these and dozens of other le-

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI) New York City now has a pledge from Congress for \$1.65 billion in loan guarantees to fight off bankruptey, but with it came a taste of the federal scrutiny that the city has agreed to accept until almost the end of this century.

We will not keep abandoning the Before last week's vote, Sen. Harship to the cancerous liberal element that wants to contaminate everything."
The fundamentalists claim a link between their cause and what has been labeled the "taxpayers" revolt" behind the recent adoption of Proposition 13 in California, although that was a tax-cutting measure, not a church-state issue. The connection, they say, is opposition to burgeoning bureaucracy.

The religious resistance issue has spawned at least two national de-

According to the GAO, the city has tharged about \$220 million of this against its books for fiscal 1978, which ended June 30. On that date the city technically had a sur-plits of \$997 million, although city officials say it had a "real" deficit of more than \$600 million.

plainly was trying to lessen the need for budget cuts in 1979 and 1980 to pay for the labor increase by writing part of it off against a 1978 paper surplus.

The GAO report said there was "no justification" for this and it

for the defense fund one Sunday morning. Mr. Roloff has spent what he described as "half a mil-lion dollars of the Lord's money" was "not in accordance generally accepted accounting principles." in his five-year battle. Where does the money come from? "The Lord will provide. . .

### Brown Absolves State Officials Worry Meanwhile, state government and education officials are worried

that exempting the fundamentalist schools and day-care centers from Of Tomahawks educational standards and licensing requirements might permit anyone to set up a school in a basement or living room, obtain a tax exemption and claim to educate children.

Some of the schools also have been charged with being "white-flight" devices established after the advent of school busing.
"Busing certainly had an influence," said the Rev. Daniel Carr,

head of the South Park Baptist School in Winston-Salem, N.C., and of the Organization of Chris-tian Schools there. "But it was not the primary motivation. We do have blacks in our schools." Enrollment figures by face are not available ("We're not the type to keep much statistics," said Mr. Carr).

But race is not the dominant issue. The issue is whether the state has an obligation to see that the children have an opportunity to obtain the education to which they are entitled," said autorney Bert Combs, a former governor of Kenuncky who is representing the state school board in its dispute with fundamentalists. "The question," he said, "is does the state have any

authority to impose any basic standards and regulations?

"... If they employ unqualified teachers, and if they teach innocuous or unimportant subjects inadequate to a proper education, then the children will be unable to com-pete. If the court rules for them, it would set the precedent that anymuch as you want," he said.

stressed a "gradual" approach dictated by "fiscal constraints" and the fear of aggravating inflation. the fear of the hospital bill Medicare

beneficiaries must pay). Mr. Kennedy and the co-organizer of his new health coalition — the labor-backed Committee for National Health Insurance — oppose it on the ground that it forces some persons to avoid treatment they need. But Mr. Carter said: "I want to be certain that the plan is consistent with our efforts to control inflation in the health-care sector and the general economy." "the American people would not accept, and I will not accept any

ary."
In his 10 principles, Mr. Carter said his plan:

"Should assure" comprehen-

sive coverage for all, including protection against catastrophic ex-penses — a kind of coverage Mr. Califano said is "a possibility" as

the "first stage."

• Should insure "quality" care and eliminate "substandard" treatment for the poor. Should assure freedom for all

in choice of doctors, hospitals and in choice of doctors, hospitals and "health delivery systems." That phrase refers to such organizations as prepaid health plans, often known as "health maintenance organizations" (HMOs).

• "Must" help control inflation by "aggressive cost containment measures" and also exemption.

measures" and also strengthen "competitive forces" in health, another reference to HMOs, which compete with fee-for-service doc-• Should be so efficiently de-

signed it will save money in some ways, helping offset its addition to the federal budget, estimated by Mr. Califano at \$25 billion to \$40. billion more than the \$76 billion the government now either spends loses in tax deductions for

Americans' health care.
Should be "phased in gradually," with consideration of "such factors as economic and adminis-trative experience" before each

expansion.

Should be financed in multiple say they have an obligation and a right to protect children and assure ways, including government fund-ing, employer-employee contributheir opportunity for an education that allows them to compete in tions and consumer cost-sharing.

 Should give the private insurance industry "a significant role." with "appropriate government regulation." This is another phrase criticized by the Kennedy-labor coalition, which wants strict federal regulation rather than any possibility of patchwork state regulation.

• Should provide "resources"

and payment methods to promote major health-care reforms, such as expanding ambulatory (rather than hospital bed) care and prevention.

the public school system was founded in the 1850s; it had a strong emphasis on morals. Gradu- Should assure consumer representation "throughout." The president said his plan, when he finishes it, will be the "cornerstone" of a policy that improves everyone's health. Mr. Califano said health insurance will be the "centerpiece" of Mr. Carter's domestic program. one: those who have strong relig-

## El Al Wins Bid To Halve Fares To N.Y., Israel

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI) - The Civil Aeronautics Board has given El Al, the Israeli airline, immediate permission to begin new half-price round-trip flights be-tween New York and Tel Aviv.

fense funds — the Christian Law Association in Ohio and the Chris-tian Legal Defense Fund in Texas The long-delayed approval on Friday was the result of recent negotiations between the United States and Israel. The CAB had suspended its approval of a similar 5,000 persons showed up last April in Raleigh, N.C., at the preliminary hearing in the case), pamphlets and El Al application in May because Israel had turned down a low-fare proposal from Trans World Air-

The approval means El Al can offer an APEX (advance purchase draw i excursion fare), a standby fare and ranks. a non-affinity group fare — all to-taling \$655 round trip during peak season and \$545 during the basic season. Current El Al fares between New York and Tel Aviv are \$1,330

worked out between the two militarily eligible 18-year-old males nations, TWA already has begun a in 1977 and is expected to have 1.6 million in 1985.) Al can begin processing its cut-rate service immediately.

The CAB also approved new low round-trip fares between New York and several African cities: Johannesburg, \$875; Maputo, Mozambique, \$954; Abidjan, Ivory Coast, \$678; Accra. Ghana, \$705; Dakar. Senegal, \$583: Lagos, Nigeria, \$726, and Monrovia, Liberia, \$657.

## Pilots' Strike Cancels Air Jamaica Flights

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP) -Air Jamaica was shut yesterday by a work stoppage of its Jamaican pollots, who are bargaining for a new contract. Flights were canceled flights between Jamaica and London, Frankfurt, New York, Miami, Chicago, Philadelphia and Tondon, Philadelphia and Tondon, Frankfurt, New York, Miami, Chicago, Philadelphia and Tondon, Tondon, Philadelphia and Tondon, Tondon, Philadelphia and Philadelphia Chicago. Philadelphia and Toron-

U.S. and Canadian pilots reported to work, but there were not enough of them to keep the airline operating, an airline spokesman said. The spokesman said he ex-pected flights to be resumed tomor-row. Most of the 1,200 passengers in North America were stranded but some were sent to their destinations on charter flights.

## Lima Jolted by Quake

LIMA. July 30 (AP) - An earthquake in the Andes sent shock waves through Lima early yesterday, causing alarm but no reports



While Janet Langhart, of the TV show "America Alive," was interviewing actor Peter Falk. center, and director William Friedkin on the movie set of "The Brinks Job" in Boston, robbers stole valuable reels of the film at the company's headquarters in another part of the city.

## Thieves Add Own Act to Film on Brinks Robbery

BOSTON, July 30 (NYT) — Three armed men handculfed four film editors in the offices of the Brinks Productions Film Company here, the police said, and escaped with 13 reels of footage of a movie about the 1950 robbery of the Brinks Securi-

The Boston police suggested that the motive for the robbers might be extortion.

William Friedkin, director of the \$12.5 million movie, said it would be several days before the value of the stolen footage is determined. Tentative estimates put its value close to \$1 million.

Mr. Friedkin also said that he was not certain if

The robbers entered the unguarded editing room on the seventh floor of the production company's headquarters shortly before noon and ordered the film editors to turn over specific footage. Mr. Friedkin said. They held the four at gunpoint, handcuffed them and threatened to kill them if they did not obey. Two of the editors were assaulted by the robbers but not seriously injured.

they asked for the scenes involving a lot of extras," Mr. Friedkin said. "In other words, the scenes that would be most difficult to reshoot."

Mr. Friedkin said the movie, for which filming was scheduled to be completed next week, could be damaged if the footage is not returned. "But it is not our intention to reshoot the scenes," he said.

crime and betrayed his fellow robbers.

Critics of the all-volunteer force,

for comparison against some poor-

ly defined but clearly better system.

The impression is that there is al-

ways an alternative that will work

of the Senate Armed Services Com-

mittee has referred to reported

shortcomings of the all-volunteer

"They knew exactly what had been shot, and

This is definitely not the end of the picture." The movie, entitled "The Brinks Job" has been

there were copies of the film. "It may be irreplacefilmed entirely on location in Boston during the past three months. It is due for release in December. It deals with the Jan. 17. 1950, holdup of the Brinks counting room here by seven men who stole \$2,700,000 — a record at the time. Eleven days before the statute of limitations ran out on the crime, in 1956, one of the men confessed to the

## New Draft Unneeded, U.S. Aide Argues

"If you really look at that, it comes back down to some kind of national service" for young Ameri-

cans that would require creation of

additional government service agencies to absorb the young peo-

or, to put it another way, "back to the CCC," the Civilian Conserva-tion Corps established by President

Franklin D. Roosevelt to combat

unemployment during the Depres-

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP) The post-Vietnam experiment of trying to fill the ranks of the peacetime military entirely with volun-teers is working so well that there is no need in sight for the draft, ac-cording to the Pentagon's manpow-

John White, in taking that position during an interview with The Washington Post, dismissed the recent political talk about returning to the draft as "more smoke than

Even with the expected sharp drop in the nation's population of 18-year-olds. Mr. White said, the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps should be able to keep filling their ranks with volunteers. A shortage of 18-year-old males, he said, could be offset by taking more females into the services.

Other responses planned, said Mr. White, assistant secretary of defense, include reducing the drop out rate within the services and inspiring more people to re-enlist.

Although several lawmakers

have recently been warning that the all-volunteer force is not working and some kind of compulsory na tional service may have to be legislated, Mr. White countered that such suggestions delies the num-

in contrast to the mid-1950s when the armed services took 75 percent of the eligible 18-year-old males. Mr. White said, today they need only about 20 percent of them. Reasons for this include a smaller infantry — 2 million on active duty in 1978 compared to 3.3 million in 1954; longer enlistments; a larger teen-age population to draw from, and more women in the

The services should not have to recruit a significantly higher percentage of the 18-year-old males between now and 1985, Mr. White said. He predicted the total recruitduring peak season, \$1,194 at other ed would still be close to the curmes. rent 20 percent of those eligible.

Because of the agreement (The United States had 1.8 million

> Mr. White and his Pentagon col-leagues have declared war on the dropout rates of the services to reduce the need for new volunteers. The Army, for example, saw 42 of every 100 men who signed up in 1974 drop out before finishing their obligated tours. New goals to reduce attrition have been set for all the services.
>
> There are several things" driv-ing demands to return to the draft,

> Mr. White said, despite what he considers the proven success of the volunteer system.
> "One, which is a legitimate social

issue, is the question of whether or



Secret Electronic Gear

## U.S. Weighing Iran's Bid For 31 Special Fighters

- The Carter administration is considering the sale to Iran of 31 phisticated electronic-warfare

The planes are on an Iranian list of applications to purchase more than \$9 billion in military equip-

The specialized aircraft are converted F-4 lighters known as Wild Weasels. Equipped with advanced electronic gear and strike missiles the fighters have equipment designed to are use enemy radar and attack air-defense installations

According to officials, senior for-eign-policy officials agreed earlier this month opermit Iran to buy 31 of the F-4s. But it was left unclear whether they would be equipped with the sensitive electronic gear. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, they said, was then informed that he could purchase 31 standard models of the fighters. But the Iranian leader insisted upon obtaining the Wild Weasels, which cost about \$10 million each.

The administration is examining this request. Several officials said that it would probably be granted. Officials said that during the shah's visit to Washington last November he was asked to submit a list of the new arms he desired from the United States and that it was received early this year. According to the officials, the list contains purchase requests for the Wild. Weasels, electronic equipment for naval vessels, (40 F-16 fighters and an additional package of 70 F-14

The Wild Weasel was first used in the closing days of the Vietnam War, where it was said to have neutralized Soviet air-defense missiles supplied to the North Vietnamese. It has no equivalent in any other Western air force.

Electronic-warfare gear is among the most secret of military equip-ment and the United States goes to special lengths to protect it from others, even allies. Although Israel has used U.S. technology to build its own version of the Wild Weasel, Mr. White said, tend "to hold it up the aircraft has not been sold to any other nation, and its proposed transfer to Iran has provoked a lively debate within the administra

In part, the debate reflects the mounting concern in some parts of Hill over the problems that dran faces in absorbing advanced arms already shipped by the United force in urging that alternatives be

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT)

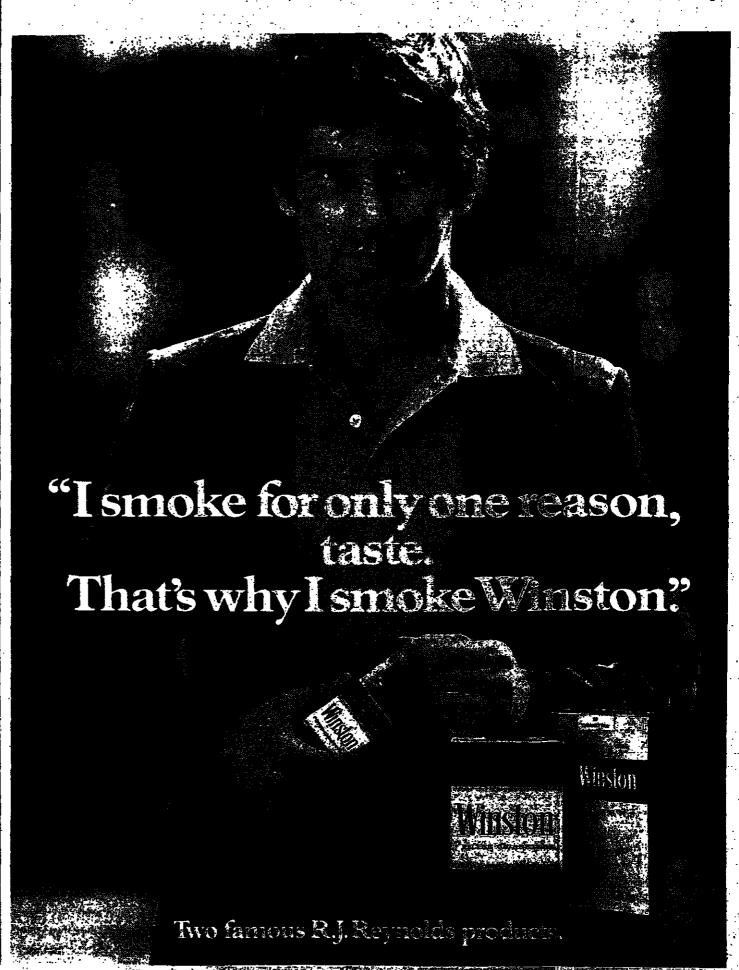
The Carter administration is that the sophisticated technology considering the sale to Iran of 31 advanced fighters fitted with so-should not be introduced into a region where it could fall into the

rong hands. Supporters of the sale say that it has been made necessary by the ac-quisition of advanced air-defense weapons by Iran's potential adver-sary, Iraq. More important howev-er, officials assert that the deal should be viewed in the light of what one source called "the fundamental decision by the administration to bolster U.S. support for

the shah. Behind this decision, officials report, lies a growing acceptance of the view that Irau plays a vital role in U.S. security, both as a major oil producer and as a bulwark against he extension of Soviet power into the Gulf.



PARIS RUE ST-HONORE /P; ACE VENDÔME GEMEYA at BON GENIE ZURICH at GRISDER'S HEMS 6. PANEPISTIMIOU AVENUE TRESOR, 4 STADRIM STREET TOWER OF ATHENS POTELS GRANDE BRETAGNE & ATHENS HILTON GREEK ISLANDS MYKONOS, CORFE RIPODES



## Pacific Buildup Cited in White Paper

## **Japan Sees Soviet Naval Threat**

have publicly labeled the Soviet naval buildup in the Pacific a direct

fense Agency vice minister, in an-swer to questions after introducing the U.S. 7th Fleet's ability to de-Japan's fourth postwar white paper fend Japan's sea lanes. on defense. It was approved Friday

TOKYO, July 30 — Japanese de- United states and its defense com-fense officials for the first time mitment to Japan.

"Recent reinforcement of the So-

## Afrikaners at Walvis Bay Defiant on Namibia Tie

choppy waters of this contested

port.
"We Afrikaners are a tiny nation," he said of the Dutch-desca. "But by God, if anybody tries to push us out of here, we'll give them a hell of a punch in the nose."

The 59-year-old dock worker, Walvis Bay. He spoke last Wednesday, the day before the UN Security Council adopted a resolution Ocean port, noting that Walvis Bay calling for the "reintegration" of has been constitutionally part of the port into South-West Africa

South Africa since independence in (Namibia), the South African-ad- 1910. ministered territory that surrounds the enclave of Walvis Bay.

adopted a second resolution asking This is Namiki-17 Zalawa Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to send a special representative

The plan has been threatened by last-minute wrangling over Walvis

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Italy Te

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Howe Supports

For the third straight year, doubt about President Carter's plan to treat to Japan. withdraw ground combat troops
The characterization was made from South Korea was expressed. Friday by Ko Murayama, the De- And, for the first time, the defense

viet naval forces in [northeast Paralleling the expression of con-Asia]," the white paper said, "has cern about the Soviet Union were become a factor that cannot be igtwo allusions to concern about the nored in considering the security of

By John F. Burns

WALVIS BAY, July 30 (NYT) - Bay, the territory's only deep-water Nicholas Claassen rested his port, which South Africa claims. forearms on the levers of his fork-lift, and looked out across the choppy waters of this contested Nama Desert, Walvis Bay is slightlarger in area than New York ly larger in area man room.

City. But the contest for its possession has posed the last obstacle to cended whites who rule South Afri- an agreement that would end the decade-long bush war being waged by guerrillas of the South-West Af-

People's Organization The 10,000 whites in Walvis Bay, shuttling loads of frozen beef aboard a freighter bound for Spain, nority of the 26,000 population. echoed the views of many whites in Most stand solidly behind the South African government, which has refused to yield the Atlantic

Black residents hold a sharply The council has before it a West-ern plan for black majority rule in found that most blacks favored the ny Nakale, a worker in a fish canto send a special representative there to "insure the early independence of Namibia through free the ground. The 34-year-old factory hand, clad in a woolen winter cap and fraying overjacket to ward off a gusting southwest wind, was approached amid the dunes of "Sandy Hotel," the cannery workers' nickname for an area where the authorities allow them to brew a

> maize-based beer in buried wooden The men who were clustered around nodded in agreement. "This is not John Vorster's place," one of them said, offering a visitor a swig from a jam jar full of the liquor. Like many of the 5,000 blacks working in the Atlantic waters, most of them are migrants from the northern region of Ovamboland, a

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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rent a car

In Europe, rent Europcar

stronghold of SWAPO.

the islands off the continent of Asia. . [The Soviet Union] has been building up a naval potential that can affect the sea lanes."

### Unique Reference

Asked whether this statement meant that Japan considered the Soviet Union a direct threat, Mr. Murayama replied: "We. . . make that interpretation."

Mr. Murayama's reference to the Soviet Union as a direct threat was unique in that officials, until recently, had refused in public statements to identify any nation as potential enemy. Last year the Soviet military buildup was cited publicly by defense officials for the

This year, Mr. Murayama said, "the degree of emphasis is stronger." He added that "this appears to be aimed at increasing political and psychological influence over this area, not merely for training and

intelligence purposes."
Mr. Murayama said that the main role of the 7th Fleet is to serve as a "very powerful striking

"It is not charged with defending sea lanes or with protecting marine-going traffic routes. . . There is a danger that our traffic on the sea lanes may be threatened," he add-

### 'Apprehensions' Noted

The white paper once again mentioned "apprehensions" that the planned U.S. withdrawal of combat troops from South Korea "not only may affect the actual military balance, but still worse, may give an impression that the U.S. commitment on the defense of South Korea is being eroded."

The report noted repeated U.S. government declarations of determination to maintain its commitment to South Korea. But it expressed "as a matter of national interest," Japan's "strong hope" that "the military balance in the peninsula. . . will be maintained in the course of implementation of the proposed withdrawal."

## O Los Angeles Times

### Japan Sets Sanctions To Curb Hijacking

TOKYO, July 30 (AP) — The government has decided to ban apanese commercial flights to or from nations that refuse to extradite Japanese airplane hijackers.

The decision was made in a ministerial meeting held in preparation for an international conference on air hijacking in Bonn on Tuesday and Wednesday. The seven nations that took part in the recent Bonn economic summit meeting will par-



IT'S ALMOST ALL WRIGHT - Found two years ago in France, this Wright Brothers airplane, made in 1904 or 1905, has been restored and will go display today at the Aalhoim Automobile Museum in Denmark. The four-cylinder aluminum engine, although not made by the Wrights, is from the same period. Danish students spotted the plane rotting in a barn.

## **Worker Plant Takeovers Rise in France**

By Linda Bernier

PARIS, July 30 (IHT) --- The red flag is still flying at the Chaix print-ing plant in Paris. The factory has been occupied for more than 21/2 years by workers determined to hold on to a business that its owners have long since abandoned as unprofitable.

Aside from such recent headlinegrabbing occupations at the plants of the automaker Renault, the appliance manufacturer Moulinex and the French defense arsenals. there are from 30 to 80 factories every month occupied by workers in France; according to union and business officials.

And the number of worker-occupied factories has increased dramatically since the mass strikes and occupations in 1968 and the publicized takeover of the Lip watch factory in 1973.

### 42-Year Tradition

France, noted Jacques Droz, a specialist in working-class movements at the University of Paris, has a tradition of factory occupa-tions that dates back to the Popular Front government of 1936, when workers in the aeronautical industry took over their plants and launched nationwide occupations to press the government to enforce social reforms.

But, he added, the motives of occupations are different today. "They are for more qualitative aims such as the stability of employment

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goals," he said.

Before workers took over the Lip factory in eastern France, occupations were rare, occurring usually on an industrywide or regional basis, said Jacques Derbin, of the French businessmen's organization. the Conseil National du Patronat Français (CNPF).

Now occupations take place in individual enterprises, usually to protect employment in economicalunviable businesses such as the oussac textile conglomerate, but also as a tactic to increase salaries and improve working conditions in such healthy businesses as Renault, he said

The increase in factory occupations is also attributable to the increasing number of judges who interpret occupations as a lawful union tactic, thus blocking management requests to evict those workers, said Pierre Cabanes, director of work relations at the French Ministry of Labor.

The myth of Lip, that the enterprise belongs to the workers as well as the capitalists and that there are other factors besides profit that should determine the fate of workers, changed the ideological contest of factory occupations," Mr. Der-

### **Takeovers Encouraged**

More significant factors encouraging factory takeovers, however, have been the increase in state unemployment benefits in 1974 from about 35 percent to 90 percent of wages in certain cases, the economic crisis that provokes numerous business failures and industrial restructuring, and the increasing geographical immobility of workers prompted by union encouragement of regionalism, he said.

Despite the talk of occupation as preliminary form of workers' autogestion (self-management) and a pations are usually not ideologically motivated. They are bargaining tactics. Mr. Derbin said, pointing out that 90 percent of occupations occur in failing industries and are unsuccessful and there are few attempts at establishing industrial cooperatives by workers.

"Autogestion is just part of the

discussion. Occupations occur for immediate economic goals usually in economically failing industries where they serve no purpose," said Andre Bergeron, secretary-general of the Force Ouvriere.

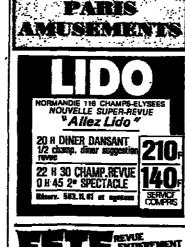
## **Unions Differ**

Although his union supports some occupations, at Moulinex, for example, the Force Ouvriere is critical of many other occupations launched by what it believes to be a small radical segment of the work

force, Mr. Bergeron noted.

According to Oswald Calvetti, an official of France's largest union, the Communist-run Confederation Generale du Trayail (CGT), "there is no direct link between factory occupations and autogestion, although occupations are good experience for self-management.

"Generally, long-term occupa-tions occur to maintain employment and shorter-term occupations occur to improve salary and work-ing conditions as well as employ-ment," he said, asserting that be-cause the government is doing nothing to prevent the increasing closure of French enterprises "this form of struggle will not diminish." But for France's second-largest





rather than precise quantitative union, the Confederation Francaise Democratique du Travail (CFDT), factory occupations are a major means of promoting autogestion and transforming France into a so-

cialist state, according to Edmond

Maire, its secretary-general.

"Occupations are undertaken first for work and personal survival. But they also permit workers to learn about factory management and discover their collective capacisaid Claude Perrignon of the

And, he said, "workers are begin-ning to realize that economic rationalization of failing industries is made to their detriment, that there is often a market when the bosses say there is not, that under a different system there would be more of an effort to make products more

### Increase in September

Mr. Perrignon predicted that "this type of social action will be increasing in September and will be a successful means of putting into question the policies of the present

But Mr. Derbin of the Patronat says that occupations have brought little benefit to workers.

When they succeed in saving an enterprise, such as the television. company Grandin or the clothing manufacturer Big Chief, it is after enacting such measures as decreasing or dispersing the work force, and when they fail they usually discourage future investment in the area, which means fewer jobs, he

lean-Marc Houssard and Jean Marchille, however, are still optimistic about a successful resolution to the Chaix factory strike.

Despite the tendency to print French publications abroad where production is deemed more efficient, they believe a French entrepreneur will invest in the plant.

## Chaix Plant Empty

The machines and walls at Chaix are covered with union posters. The plant is empty except for a group of workers sitting around playing

The occupying force has dwin-dled from 400 to 135 workers, who put in 8-hour to 10-hour days on around-the-clock maintenance of equipment and premises, publish-ing and distributing tracts, and attending solidarity meetings with

After a year of unemployment, government benefits decreased from 90 percent to 35 percent of wages, averaging about \$240 to \$300 a month for each striking worker at Chaix. But union benefits bring their monthly incomes to about \$400 to \$500, and striking workers who live in leftist neighborhoods are usually provided with free meals and summer camps for their children, said Mr. Houssard, a 28-year-old typographer and CGT

But, he added, "We have no more weekends, no more vacations, no more normal life. Everyone worries about something going wrong with their car and how to pay for food and new clothes."

"Occupying a factory is not an easy action and the decision was not made lightly," said Mr. Mar-chille, 33. "But we are fighting be-cause we can't find work in another printing factory.

"And even if we followed a government retraining program, where would they put us — in the metal industry, the clothing industry, the electronic, steel or aviation industries? It's happening all over. What are French workers going to do?" Mr. Houssard said: "We are

going to obtain by factory struggles what we couldn't obtain by universal suffrage during the elections last

### Shopping for Arms

## China's Forces Celebrate 51st Jubilee Tomorrow

HONG KONG, July 30 (UPI) - edly stress the need for more The Chinese Army, on a virtual war phisticated weapons to be footing against some Communist former friends and shopping for Despite Peking's rapid devel West, marks its 51st anniversary missile-delivery capability, they mit that the basic armaments of basically are at home.

The key issues are the role of politics and the pace of modernization. It is embroiled as deeply as ever in politics, playing a key role in main-taining the political balance which has helped put China back on the road to recovery and progress.

But the main political problem

troubling the 4 million members of the People's Liberation Army is one that has been the center of debate and power plays for the last quarter-century.

This involves differences between the professional officers, who favor more rapid modernization and more emphasis on military training, and political elements, who contend that ideology and political purity are of paramount

### **Unresolved Debate**

These differences were debated last month at an "All-Army Political Work Conference" held in Peking. The debate was not re-solved decisively, but it appears that at the moment the professionals have the upper hand. This means that the PLA — which includes the ground, air and naval forces - can count on a sizable share of the appropriations for the national modernization program mapped out by China's leaders for the remainder of the century.

It also means that the armed forces are more likely to follow up recent window-shopping spree in the West with some purchases of hardware and technology from those nations willing to sell.

As a result of deepening Chinese-Soviet differences and the growing might of the Soviet Union, more nations are willing to sell arms to China. France and Britain have taken the lead so far. The United States still is in the undecided category at the moment, but there are some signs of wavering in Washington on the long-time Chinese arms embargo.

Part of this wavering is a result of a desire by some to use military sales to China to strengthen the American hand in dealings with the Soviet Union. Another new factor that has influenced some thicking on this issue in Washington is the very real danger of a conflict be-tween China and Vietnam, accordquately prepared for modern PLA are far outdated.

### A Prime Example

The air force, which named more than 400,000 and is the me sophisticated branch in terms weaponity, is a prime example, what they are talking about, it is an estimated 5,200 combat aircra But about 4,000 of these are Ko an War vintage MiG-17 and Mit.

19 fighters. The remaining plant of the Chineses. signed F-9 fighter. Most of MiGs were made in China from 5.

viet prototypes, The air force has about 80 Sci et-made strategic hombers capal of carrying nuclear bombs, It a has small numbers — probatewer than 10 each — of medi and intermediate range ballis missiles that are operational may have intercontinental ballie siles operational soon, mility

analysts say. The navy, which has more th 300,000 men, is expanding and i grading its fleets to meet the greing Soviet naval threat in waf around China, according to C nese officials. The ground force about 3.3 million strong is putilible high priority in modernizing its mored units and improving its artank capabilities. Officials say t is necessary because of the pow ful Soviet armored units based a the disputed Chinese-Soviet bon and the terrain in much of the b der area, which is suited to te

warfare.
In addition to the regular for the PLA has under its control armed militia numbering abou million, an armed production a construction corps of about 4 p lion and a basic militia of close 100 million.

In the past, the main policy been to rely on this depth to w guerrilla war against an invar But Teng Hsiao-ping, the chief the general staff, said at a rec-conference that the guerrilla-v fare policies advocated by the Mao Tse-tung are not as applica

"Even Mao," he said, "alw discussed problems in the light the different times, places conditions.

And that is what the Chin ing to some diplomatic analysts. Army leaders are doing as t Chinese military leaders repeat-celebrate the PLA's 51st birthda

## **Zairian Exiles in Brussel** Compete and Plot in Vai

BRUSSELS, July 30 (AP) --Short of money, wrenched by rivalries and watched closely by Belgian na. 43, a former journalist and police, Zairian exiles here seeking to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko's government are finding

that sparking a revolution is a daunting task.

At least six exile groups based here — 3,000 miles from Zaire find that their effectiveness and credibility is blunted by intense mutual suspicions, the indifference of Western powers and fierce competition for financial support and

One of the groups, the FLNC, or Congo National Liberation Front, claimed to speak for the anti-Mobutu rebels who invaded southern Zaire from Angola last May and were later driven out by

French and Belgian paratroopers.

Belgian diplomats express concern at Mr. Mobutu's growing anger over the exiles' activities from their Belgian haven. Mineral-rich Zaire, the former Belgian Congo, still has close ties to Brussels and a generally pro-West orientation.

## Threats by Mobutu

In the face of threats by Mr. Mobutu to break diplomatic ties, a move that would threaten substantial Belgian investments there, Belgian security services recently have been detaining some Zairian activists for questioning.
But neither Belgian pressure nor fear of Zaire government agents

trying to infiltrate the groups has revented the exiles from operat-The strength and support of the

rival groups is difficult to gauge. The exiles appear to range from apparently powerless "cale plotters" to groups that may actually have significant networks inside Zaire. From mimeograph machines in makeshift offices scattered around Brussels, competing groups of exiles pour out communiques and manifestos portraying themselves

as the core of the real anti-Mobutu

In May, the FLNC issued statements on behalf of the Katangan rebel invaders during their brief but bloody occupation of a section of Zaire's Shaba province, formerly called Katanga.

3. Your sister's

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

**laughter** 

"We have thousands of peopl every village," says Marc Kali gineer who claims that the FL

## speaks for three-fourths of the

Rival Claim Marc Monguya Mbenge, pr dent of the Action Movem the Resurrection of the Co (MARC), says that his group take power if Mr. Mobiut falls. "We have our men in every in Zaire, and all through the arm claims Mr. Monguya, 44, a for governor of Shaba province served a year in prison under Mobutu. He says that MARC h

shadow Zairian government reto rule. Mr. Mobutu, in power si 1965, has been the target of sev coups. He accused MARC of pl ing an abortive coup against last March.

Other groups here include National Movement for Unity Reconciliation, headed by a for Zairian ambassador to Iran, Mt Makosso; the Convention of D ocratic Socialists; the Free Fo of the Congo; the Unified Lum bist Party, and the Congolese tional Movement.

Exiles say, however, that non-Marxist. They claim uniformly most would support continuity Western investment in Zaire would also guarantee basic hui rights if they came to power. I are bitter, in fact, that the Un States does not support them.

The United States is part of broad consortium of Western

## tions now trying with million dollars of aid to revive Zaire's e Sources of Funds

Analysts here believe that the ile groups get much of their me from European political pa and private donations, often f

Belgian sympathizers.
Mr. Monguya says East i countries. firmly aligned agamr. Mobutu, have had some tact with exiles in Brussels but i found no major allies.

Belgian authorities deny they give material aid to the ex They say they have tried to b tolerant as possible toward the speech, but under pressure (
Mr. Mobutu they have also be warning the activists that pe who seek political asylum in B um are not supposed to be invo in political crusades.

## Kosygin Pakistan Trip

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July (AP) — Soviet Premier Alexei sygin will visit Pakistan soon. C lam Ishaque Khan, the fire minister, said yesterday on his turn from Moscow.



QUO VADIS — A long line of cars crowds the highway

from northern Italy to the south as it passes by Rome Saturday. The vacation exodus reached its peak this weekend.

Portugal Parties Explain

LISBON, July 30 (UPI) — The met with regional party leaders in political parties went to the countryside today to explain their conflicting positions in the face of Portugal's worst crisis since the in-

mocracy (wo years ago.

The conservative Center Demoand conservatives have insisted that

crats held numerous small rallies the solution should be a Cabinet

purpose of marking their fourth anniversary as a party and tell why arrangement. The centrists backed they provoked the crisis by pulling out of their coalition with the Socionent of technocrats personally choment of technocrats personally chom

Socialist leader Mario Soares early elections can be held.

Of the four large minority par-

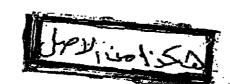
based on the parties despite the dif-

sen by the president to rule until

Crisis to the Electorate

troduction of parliamentary de-

north of Lisbon to serve the dual



### **News Analysis**

# Pinochet Consolidates Control the units and from command of the to deliver a draft of a constitute mext month that would estate

By Juan de Onis NTIAGO, July 30 (NYT) — ident Augusto Pinochet has essited unopposed control over governing military junta by de-shing his main critic. Gen. tavo Leigh, who was air force

te dismissal of Gen. Leigh the junta last week was the serious military controversy has come into the open since hilean armed forces overthrew Markist government of Presi-Salvador Allende on Sept. 11. The outcome was a total vicfor Gen. Pinochet, who is comser in chief of the army. Not was Gen. Leigh removed from

For more than a year Gen. Leigh opposed measures adopted by Gen. Pinochet, with the acquiescence of the navy commander and the chief of the national police, who complete the four-man junta — measures that strengthened the president's power at the expense of the junta. Now, with Gen. Leigh dissipated and the six four police. missed and the air force reduced to silence. Gen. Pinochet's plans for a constitutional reform that would keep him in power until at least 1986 have no military opposition.

A commission of conservative constitutional lawyers is expected

state's take from oil profits, and those of the Texaco-Gulf consorti-

As a consequence of these diffi-

culties, the proven level of reserves has not expanded beyond 1.5 bil-

lion barrels. Venezuela has more

than 18 billion barrels. Unchecked

zoomed and today accounts for

produces rich new wells, domestic

smallest exporter in the Organiza-

tion of Petroleum Exporting Coun-

that Ecuador may even have to im-

extended loans that slackened oil

revenues can no longer finance.

payments could go into the red and

measures such as curtailment of

The government's oil revenues

those revenues went for the pur-

tunites in education and agricul-

Trial in Somalia

NAIROBI, July 30 (AP) - The trial of Somali military officers,

accused of complicity in an unsuc-

cessful coup attempt in April, en-tered its second day today at Mogadishu's National Security

Court, according to Radio Mogad-

The 20 defendants — ranking from colonel to sergeant — are charged with high treason and face

a mandatory death sentence if con-

tempt to topple the government of President Mohammed Siad Barre,

which itself came to power through force of arms in 1969.

**Enters 2d Day** 

to a novice civilian regime.

port fuel after 1984.

tor of the economy.

um. Gulf eventually withdrew.

## ivilian Rule in Ecuador aces Grim Social Legacy

By David Vidal

1770. Ecuador (NYT) — In ha 1972, oil for export began and over a 313-mile pipeline the Andes Mountains from ingo Agrio wells in the Ama-It was a landmark event in the ionic and political history of ioi South America's poorest politically most unstable coun-

fundor, roughly the size of Cola with 7 million inhabitants, is Boinantly agricultural, with the labor force employed harhe bananas, coffee, sugar and

by thanks to out, a major trans-lation of the Ecuadorian econ-has been taking place over the six years. The flow has been a te in terms of the world mar-Yet this trickle, with an alis a day that has not been conally met has had the impact of and on the domestic economy

was not a coincidence that the of forces deposed President Mana Velasco Ibarra, a poputhe had been the dominant pofigure since 1933, in a bloodbegan. Expecting a huge infuof foreign exchange, the armed a under Gen. Guillermo Roare Lara, sought to assert conover a vital resource that was instered by U.S. eil compa-

### Second Stage

a it is also no coincidence that to \$565 million in 1976. Some of becond stage of the armed 21976 with the removal of Rodriguez and his replace-I Fled by Vice Adm. Alfredo
II Burbano — is about to end a return to civilian rule at the of the golden phase of a petro-

> Fluly 16, Ecuadorians went to olls in the opening round of a dential election, the first in a he. They did so with a new eness. Oil has accentuated the my of the poor due to infla-.

he military had a historic op-mity to use the money from oil nance not only economic develtal but also social change, and wasted it," says Rodrigo Borpresidential candidate of the ocratic Left Party, a Quitod middle-class group. There has an enormous expansion in the may, with the gross national act. \$1.7 million in 1970. the has occurred in spite of, not ise of, government policies. Not Enough Exploration

the same time, there has been licent oil exploration mainly ise of conflict between the init of the government, which in 1972, had founded the Ecua-State Petroleum Corp. and progressively increased the

## **Obituaries**

## Umberto Nobile, Piloted Dirigibles to North Pole

ME. July 30 (AP) — Gen. the object of controversial interpre-tations. whose airship Italia crashed tess of Spitsbergen during a hatic exploration flight of the Pole in 1928, died last night. Avellino, in southern Italy. Nobile devoted most of his a to the study of the use of dies in long-distance flights, esbly in arctic explorations. 1926 he piloted the Norge air-

the flight across the with of the United States and he hecame famous for the ill-Rhight of the Italia, saster ship Norge. The airship took off Milan April 5, 1928, with a for several Italian Navy and Air Force officers and the sh scientist Finn Malmgreen. er covering much new territo-

er the North Pole the Italia and northeast of Spitsbergen. 25. Several members of the were either killed or injured Nobile himself was injured t 10 survivors started a march the icy pack. During the al Mr. Malragreen died. The survivors remained for 40 days it the cover of a red tent until ere spotted by a plane and ed by the Soviet icebreaker

if the world and for many dra Van Heerden of New York, found, a press report said yesteri Gen. Nabile's enterprise was and three grandchildren.

## John Mackintosh

LONDON, July 30 (AP) - Prof. John Pitcairn Mackintosh, 48, a Labor Party MP, died in Edin-burgh Royal Infirmary today. His death reduced the strength of Britain's governing Labor Party to 300 of the 635 seats in the House of Commons. Labor relies on support from smaller parties to hold off the opposition Conservatives. Prof. Mackintosh represented the Scottish constituency of Berwick and East Lothian and was professor of politics at Edinburgh University.

### Francis Ingalls VIVIERES, France, July 30

(IIIT) - Francis Abbott Ingalis, 53 an American engaged in social work in France for many years, died here Wednesday.

Mr. lngalls, a graduate of Harvard College, served in the U.S. Army in both World Wars. After World War II, he was an official with the Allied Military Govern-ment in Trieste until 1952. He later ment in Trieste until 1952. He later directed the European office of the directed the European office of the American Foundations for the American Foundations for the Civerseas Blind in Paris. On his civerseas Blind in Paris. On his rat bit a housewife on the ankle as she was returning home on a street in Kraljevo, south of here Friday, and she freed herself only after beating the rodent with a stick she beating the rodent with a stick she survived by a daughter, Mrs. Sen-

air force, but 18 of the 20 members next month that would establish of the air force general staff were what is being called in official circumoved or resigned.

The destruction of the command of the c text is approved by the junta, it will be submitted to a national referen-

dum.
The so-called "air force massacre" has had a powerful impact on the optimism of civilian opposition groups, particularly the Christian Democratic Party, which had believed that internal military problems and international pressure would check Gen. Pinochet's advance toward personal power.

There have been great expectations in opposition circles over the consequences for the Pinochet gov-ernment of the indictments expected shortly from a federal grand jury in the United States on the bomb-ing that killed Orlando Letelier, a Chilean exile leader, and Ronni Moffit, a U.S. citizen, in Washington, D.C., in 1976. The indictments are expected to name Gen. Manuel Contreras, former head of the Chilean secret police, and two other army officers, as well as Michael Townley, a U.S. electromes techni-cian who worked for the secret police, formerly known as the Na-tional Intelligence Directorate, or

### Total Army Support

The ease with which Gen. Pinochet dismissed Gen. Leigh made it and heavily subsidized — premium gasoline sells for 19 cents a gallon clear that Gen. Pinochet's support in the army is total and that con-servative civilian forces represented domestic fuel consumption has in the Cabinet by the minister of about one-quarter of daily produc-tion. Unless aggressive exploration the interior, Sergio Fernandez, a rightist nationalist lawyer, will also

growth, among the highest in Latin America in recent years, threatens to reduce the export surplus of the smallest export export surplus of the smallest export exp vestigation under pressure. A serious conflict could develop with the Carter administration if the tries. There is some speculation United States seeks the extradition of Gen. Contreras and other Chilean military men indicted in the Meanwhile, foreign banks have Letelier case, and the Chilean courts reject it.

Gen. Pinochet is also facing an The public debt is approaching \$2 international problem in a conflict with Argentina over maritime sover the state of the pluses of the good oil days are giverighty at the southern tip of the ing way to deficits. The balance of continent in the wake of an arbitracontinent in the wake of an arbitration award that supported Chile's claims to three islands at the mouth imports, hurting the industrial sec- of the Beagle Channel. With Argentor that has grown most in the boom, could prove essential. Oil contributes half the foreign exchange but is just 14 percent of the two meetings between Gen. Pinogross national product. It is official chet and President Jorge Videla of spending however, that is the mo- Argentina.

But no progress has been achieved in four months on Argentine demands that a demarcation \* administration — initiated in chase of arms, including Mirage line be drawn excluding Chile from iets, and some for expanded oppor- Atlantic waters.

This external threat, awakening inevitably slow down. As democra-cy prepares a comeback with the pansionism toward the Pacific, is active encouragement of the Carter being used by the official publicaadministration, it is a gloomy legations to rally "national unity" be cy that the military is bequeathing hind Gen. Pinochet.

Gen. Pinochet, 63, is approaching the completion of five years in power with an improving economic situation. The rising price of copper, the main export, bolsters an already solid position in international reserves, now more than \$1 bil-lion. Chile has easy access to foreign bank credit. However, unemployment is still more than 12 percent of the labor force, according to official statistics, and invest-ment levels are hampered by the high cost of credit. On the other hand, the growth rate of more than of percent last year is continuing and prospects for employment are improving, with labor not in a mood of resistance.

### Yugoslavs Find In the aftermath of Somalia's de-feat by Ethiopian and Cuban troops in the Ogaden war earlier Old Roman Spa this year, a group of disgruntled military officers staged a brief at-

BELGRADE, July 30 (AP) — A Roman spa with baths, said to be the oldest and best preserved in the Balkans, was discovered by construction workers digging near Strumica, in Macedonia, the Bel-grade daily Borba reported yester-day.

Archeologists said water ducts were discovered leading to a nearby hot mineral water source, along with an entrance to and walls surrounding the bathing area. Ceramic and other objects, said to be more than 2,000 years old, were also

The area is rich in archeological objects with more than 150 major finds so far, including a stone graveyard in which Tiberius, a leader of a Roman army, confined his daughter alive after she betrayed

### Kidnappers Release Publisher's Daughter

MILAN, July 30 (AP) — Maria Grazia Bonadonna, the 33-year-old daughter of a Milan publisher, was freed at dawn yesterday in the cen-ter of Milan after more than two months in the hands of kidnappers. police reported.

The mother of two boys, 9 and 5, who was reported unharmed, was abducted May 24 while her husband, an engineer, was on a business trip to the United States.

Police said the kidnappers initial-asked a ransom of 3 billion lire (about \$3.3 million), but the family refused to comment on the ransom

## Yugoslav Beats Off Rat

## As an Alternative Energy System

## Danes Build a Giant Windmill

ULFBORG, Denmark (NYT) -One of the world's largest wind-mills has risen on the moors facing the North Sea in a remote corner of Denmark because its builders, as one of them said last week, "wanted to demonstrate that we could do something positive and not just keep saying no."
The explanation was offered by

Dorte Arp. 23. of Copenhagen, who has been working on the 175-foot-high electricity-generating windmill for two years. She and about 30 young people, none of whom had ever been involved in heavy construction, completed the \$900,000 undertaking with little professional assistance

The windmill, with three 90-foot, 5-ton blades, is visible for miles. It is the product of a progressive or-ganization called the Tvind schools, hree related institutions about three miles southwest of Ulfborg that were established during the last decade by a group of idealistic

The Tvind schools comprise a high school that stresses long bus trips to Africa and Asia, a teachers' training college and a vocational school for teen-agers. The goal, said Eva Westergaard, one of 120 staff members, is to "integrate the world outside the classroom with the world inside."

The Tvind schools are organized as communes. Teachers and students plan curriculum and activi-ties jointly and share maintenance tasks. Amdi Petersen, one of the founders, calls the philosophy of the schools "head and hands learning," and the group attempts to make it available as cheaply as pos-

So when the oil embargo struck Denmark in 1973, driving the tives. It also occurred to them that in the process they might set an example for their country.

Denmark has severe energy

problems. Other than a 5,000-barrel-a-day trickle from North Sea
oilfields, the country has no fossil
fuels, and its flat landscape precludes hydroelectric projects that

via. The need is filled by importing

Middle East oil. Nuclear power has been studied as an alternative to the costly oil, but as elsewhere, it has been op-posed by environmentalists. The

coastal plain along the North Sea. however, is one of the windiest places on earth; meteorological records show that there is a stiff breeze 300 days a year.

The government, though it has created a \$12 million fund for experimentation in alternative energy systems, was unwilling to pay for the erection of a windmill at 7 Ind. So were private foundations. The teachers therefore decided to use their government pay, from which they draw only enough to meet liv-

Early in 1975, a volunteer work force was gathered through advertisements in Danish newspapers. The volunteers were later augmented by foreigners, including an Australian, a Japanese and an Ameri-

One teacher, an engineer, taught the others as the work went on, and other engineers from this region of the Juland peninsula were brought in for a few days to explain special techniques. To teach themselves plastics production, the "mill team" first built three fishing boats, which are now used to provide food which are now used to provide food for the school's dining halls, then made the windmill blades from plywood, polyester, epoxy and fiberglass.

### Swedish Generator

The schools subsequently managed to buy cheaply a used generator from Sweden, a driveshalt from a scrapped oil tanker and a transmission originally designed for a mine. All were mounted in a large schools' fuel bill to more than metal pod atop a concrete tower \$55,000 a year, the teachers and students began to consider alternative engine housing, but instead the propeller, rotating in the wind, turns the 2,000-kilowatt generator.

This spring, after three years' work, the "Tvind kraft," as the

An agreement has also been reached to plug the Tvind station into the local power grid. On windy days Tvind will sell power, and on calm days it will buy. It is expected to make a profit because calm days

## India Students **Riot Over Name**

NEW DELHI, July 30 (AP) — Rioting students protesting a plan to rename a state university after a leader of the untouchable community set fire to trains and buses near Aurangabad in western India, according to reports reaching here

Clashes with police Friday left at least 20 persons injured, including four officers, the reports said. Students attacked banks and a post office, cutting telephone wires.

The disturbances were triggered by a move Thursday to change the name of Marathawada University of Aurangabad to Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Dr. Ambedkar, who died in 1956, was law minister in Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's first cabinet and is considered the prime architect of India's Constitution. He encouraged millions of untouchables to convert to Buddhism to escape persecution from high-caste Hindus.

## 14 Die in India In Caste Clashes

NEW DELHI, July 30 (Reuters) - Fourteen persons have been killed in in clashes between caste Hindus and harijans (untouchables) in India's southern Tamil Nadu state.

Commenting on the violence, Prime Minister Morarji Desai told Parliament Friday:

"Police should have taken preventive measures. I am drawing the attention of the Tamil Nadu chief minister and advising him to punish those responsible

# International financing with a global clientele highlights another successful year.

## Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1978

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	-
	Francs	.•	Francs
Liquid assets and balances		Liabilities to banks	53,998,899,410
with banks at sight	5,814,443,802	Liabilities to financial institutions	558,335,000 -
Balances with banks for		Liabilities to non-banks	1,916,333,087
agreed periods	14,301,923,376	Other liabilities	2,449,307,778
Balances with financial institutions	7,563,005,178	Provision for contingencies	1,163,936,776
Secured advances	2,593,118,135	Capital and reserves	1,321,000,000
Unsecured advances	13.082,869,920	Profit brought forward and	
Securities	16,389,777,882	profit for 1977/78	256,799,776
Other Assets	1,919,473,534		
Total Assets	61,664,611,827	Total Liabilities	61,664,611,827

Gearing its expansion to the steady development of the Euromarket, DGZ International continued to strengthen its position in interbank money activities, serving a worldwide clientele of first addresses. Expert foreign exchange and money dealing in connection with its extensive international financing complement the Bank's services.

The Bank again achieved good results for the financial year ending 31st March, 1978. Total assets rose to Flux 61.665 billion, a growth of

nearly Flux 7 billion (12.8%) over the

previous year.

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Page 6 Monday, July 31, 1978

## Europe's High-Risk Challenge

It is not the platitudinous Bonn summit of the leaders of the industrial nations that now dominates discussion on three continents, but the Bremen summit of European leaders that preceded it. Economists and political strategists are just beginning to evaluate the importance of the Common Market gathering at which Germany and France unveiled an ambitious plan to tie together the European Community's exchange rates and to back this union with a new international fund.

The subject matter is technical but the import is highly political. And while Americans have tended since World War II to favor any development that represents a step toward greater economic and political cohesion of the European allies, the proposed initiatives may turn out to divide the industrial democracies. Whatever the consequences, the cause is plain; a lack of confidence in American economic leadership. Whether they support or resist the Europeans' plan, Americans need to recognize it as the most fateful notice yet that the United States' world position requires new signs of American economic discipline and determination to regain a leading role in alliance politics.

It is difficult to predict what effect the proposed financial union would have, because no one — apparently including its architects, Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany and President Giscard d'Estaing of France - has a clear idea of how it would work. The union might help to coordinate national policies, moderating Germany's economic conservatism and checking inflationary forces in other Common Market countries. But it is more likely to exacerbate conflicts within the European Community while temporarily diverting attention from critical policy choices facing all the major industrial nations, including the United States and Japan.

The Schmidt-Giscard d'Estaing plan would limit fluctuations in Common Market exchange rates to a narrow band, thereby facilitating trade and investment within Europe. West Germany sees in this plan a degree of protection against further financial speculation against the dollar, whose decline tends to raise the exchange value of the mark and put West German exporters at a disadvantage. By linking the strong mark to other European currencies, West Germany could be certain of more stable markets within Europe, where it sells half its exports. France's leaders apparently like the idea of creating an external force for discipline in wage and price markets.

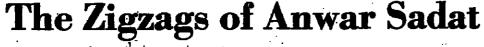
The Common Market countries have tried before to link their currencies in a single exchange "snake," but failed because they could not agree on common approaches to inflation and growth. The optimists argue that the time is right for another try: Europe seems more determined to fight inflation now; economic conditions make coordination more acceptable politically, and a spe-cial fund would be available to support the

But does that validate a formal European commitment to what amounts to fixed exchange rates? If the members of the financial union are prepared to coordinate their domestic policies anyway, the new arrangement would have no particular value. And in a real financial crisis, when collective action might become very useful, the new union would probably prove to be no more durable than

A still greater concern should be that Europe's flirtation with this kind of financial union betrays a deep pessimism about the prospects for economic peace between the Common Market and both the United States and Japan. The Common Market sees Washington's unwillingness to protect the dollar with economic measures as a sign of indifference to Europe's problems. And whether justified or not, Europe's frustration with American policy could itself destabilize transatlantic exchange rates.

-The creation of a European monetary alliance, and particularly its stabilization fund complete with a new financial unit of account, may also be seen as a disillusionment with existing financial arrangements, in which case it would further reduce confidence in the dollar. By constructing their fragile dike against the financial seas, the Europeans could thus inadvertently roil the

In sum, a new monetary union might allow America's European allies to tackle their own economic problems with greater determination. But the odds against success are high and the risks of failure are real. Dramatic initiatives are no substitute for the hard decisions needed to bring order back to the international economic system. For Western Europe and Japan, that would mean a greater commitment to economic growth and open world trade. For the United States, it would require the imposition of tough measures for energy conservation and a serious effort to control spiraling prices and wages.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.



keep up with. Last November he was making the big gesture for peace with Israel and seemed to be ready to take some big risks. By January he was scuttling direct negotiations between Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers, after only one day's haggling over fine print. Subsequently, he had a fling at playing inside politics with Israeli critics of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's intransigence, dangling hints of this or that concession before Labor Party leader Shimon Peres and Mr. Begin's own defense minister. Ezer Weizman, in a series of private talks that understandably infuriated Mr. Begin. The week before last, he countenanced a resumption of exploratory foreign ministers' talks with Israel in a castle outside London, under American auspices. While there was not much give or take, the American mediators on hand apparently found a new willingness on both sides to forgo nitpicking and to try, at least, to address the large, hard questions.

Last week, Mr. Sadat was personally assailing Mr. Begin as "the only obstacle" to peace, abruptly expelling an Israeli military mission from Egypt and letting it be known both loudly and privately that he saw no purpose in a follow-up foreign ministers' meeting in the absence of some substantial softening of Israel's position. And yesterday found him rejecting a resumption of peace negotiations with Israel, insisting that Israel must first agree to the principle of evacuating Arab lands occupied since 1967.

All this he was doing, we might add, as Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan demonstrated, in a full-dress report to the Knesset, at least a little more Israeli flexibility on the critical question of the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

What is one to make of this? At first blush. one is tempted to believe that Mr. Sadat has persuaded himself he can have it all, free of risk or sacrifice: a rapprochement with the hard-line "rejectionists" in the Arab World, a nice, warm, fruitful relationship with the United States, more and bigger Israeli con-

President Anwar Sadat is a hard man to cessions under American pressure, a hero's role as the architect of Mideast peace - the works. But since that is manifestly impossible and Mr. Sadat is more than smart enough to know it, the explanation presumably lies elsewhere. Part of it has to do with the way the negotiating process works; Mr. Begin has done his share of blowing hot and cold. And part of it no doubt has to do with inside politics on the Arab side. Mr. Sadat's latest zig or zag --- makes a certain amount of sense in tactical terms at a time when the Arab "rejectionists" are taking the occasion of a Belgrade meeting of "nonaligned" nations to try to haul Egypt back to the hard line. The Iraqis, the Libyans, the Syrians and others are angling, apparently, to do in the current Mideast peace process by somehow returning it to the tender, not to say smothering, mercies of the United Nations. When the hardline Arabs are invoking the sacred name of Arab unity, it is hard politically for Mr. Sadat to resist the temptation at least to sound like one of the boys.

> But he cannot be one of the hard-line boys and make peace with Israel — or continue, for that matter, to be best friends with the United States. And while one may presume that nobody knows that better than Mr. Sadat, one cannot presume that he has not miscalculated the limits of American permissiveness. President Carter has been leaning heavily and conspicuously on Israel to take a more conciliatory approach - not without justification, in our view, but also not without some promising results. It is conceivable, observing this, that the Egyptian president may have come to overestimate what the United States can be expected to extract from Israel and to underestimate what can or will - be reasonably demanded of him by Mr. Carter, if a settlement is to be reached.

The time may be about right, in other words, for the United States, in the interests of constructive mediation, to begin leaning a little harder on Mr. Sadat.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### • 1 In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago July 31, 1903

PARIS - A French military defenation, headed by the minister of war, Gen. Andre, yesterday inspected Mr. Santos-Dumont's dirigible airship and is reported to be considering the use of dirigibles for military use. A test of the airship is due soon. It would seem that the world is fast approaching an era when men will fight not only on land and beneath the surface of the sea, but also among the clouds.

### Fifty Years Ago July 31, 1928

LONDON - A compromise agreement between Britain and France on the question of naval disarmament has been reached. Sir Austen Chamberlain, the foreign secretary, announced the compromise during a debate on appropriations in the House of Commons. Declining to elaborate on the details of the agreement. Sir Austen said that these would be announced at the upcoming Geneva disarmament talks.



## 'Enforcer' in the White House

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON - Jimmy Carter's White House has acquired an enforcer and if he has his way, it's going to be no more Mr. Nice Guy President. The new "policeman" on the presidential beat is a plainclotherman whose of-ficial function is as Carter's media

adviser and image-maker.

Gerald Rafshoon, the curly-haired Atlanta advertising man who hooked up with Carter in his bid for governor of Georgia and rode to the top with him, sold his business and joined the White House staff last month, largely at the behest of Rosalynn Carter.

Self-Mocking

Rafshoon's arrival has been greeted with snickers among those who think Carter's problems lie more in the area of performance than of public relations. Rafshoon has turned the joke around by hanging a self-mocking sign in his West Wing office, proclaiming it

famous "Secretary of Symbolism." But the intense Texas transplant has a more urgent role in mind for himself than orchestrating the efforts to improve the public perception of his longtime client. His purpose, as he might put it, is to deal with the people who are "jerking the president around."

In Rafshoon's view, that includes a fairly broad cross-section of Washington and the political world. It includes congressmen who accept the president's favors and then sabotage his important bills. It includes agency officials who put their own priorities ahead of the president's. And it includes interest. groups and the politicians who pressure the president to squander his time, energy and credibility on causes that are important to them

but not to him. Against all such double-dealers, detractors and dilettantes, Rafshoon would like to invoke a concept that has not been visible in the first 18 months of the Carter administration. His is the familiar cry: Let's get some discipline in this

Like any good company com-mander, he has checked first to see how tough and loyal his top sergeants are. And he has discovered, along with others on the White House staff, that Carter al-

most "gave the government away" when he let his Cabinet secretaries take their own assistants at the start of his term. Noting the doubtful loyalty of some of these depart-ment officials, Rafshoon has concluded that the Russians knew what they were doing when they put a political commissar in each

As an early Carter loyalist, he is trying to demonstrate by example that Carter, however quiet his own voice might be, is not adverse to his aides cracking the whip on his

But Rafsboon is not finding the demonstration easy. When he de-cided to knock presidential assistant Midge Costanza off a television talk show she had accepted without clearance from him, he found himself the subject of unflattering front-page stories.

When he told a meeting he con-

vened of top departmental press secretaries that he wanted to hear the Cabinet doing more bragging about the President's success in reducing unemployment, he found himself challenged by one unabashed assistant secretary who argued that there were still too many jobless for anyone of good conscience to be smug or satisfied.

Rafshoon swatted those gnats

but he has yet to tangle with the tough guys of the administration, the Congress or the political-interest groups. As he concedes, it is uncertain whether there is enough internal coordination within the White House to keep the rewards and punishments from falling on the wrong heads.

## **Nothing New**

But there is a larger question about his plan. What Rafshoon is proposing is nothing new in gov-ernment. Strategies for funneling good news" announcements from the White House and "bad news" from the departments has been tried before. So have efforts to control the speeches and public ap-pearances of all administration big

The file drawers are full of old plans to populate the senior departmental and agency staffs with presidential loyalists. All these were part of the recent past. The heavy-handed excess with which past

to the idea of discipline, wielded their power has not been forgotten. Rafshoon may operate with a subtlery and skill his departed predecessors in the age of the imperial presidency lacked. But as some-

one coming to play hardball on Jimmy Carter's softball team, he is guaranteed only one thing: contro-

## The Other Pullout In South Korea

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON — Shortly after President Carter took
office, the White House asked the

But the internal dispert was a Joint Chiefs of Staff to draw up a plan to surreptitiously take all tact-ical nuclear weapons out of South Korea and substitute dummy weap

Well-placed sources, who disclosed this, said that the aim was to remove the nuclear weapons with-out the knowledge of the govern-ment of South Korea or of any

other nation. But career officials in the Pentagon and State Department warned that such a move was bound to leak and would severely undermine U.S. credibility not only with South Korea, but with Western Europe and Japan, which depend on the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

### Not Covert

So the covert pullout was dropped. Instead, the administration is in the process of taking out hundreds of nuclear weapons with the full knowledge of the government in Seoul

Sources say about two-thirds of the several hundred weapons in Korea at the start of last year have been removed. Current plans call for pulling out the rest - primarily bombs for U.S. F-4 fighter-bombers — during the next four years.

But since the last of the weapons

are not due out until 1982 - two years after the next presidential election — some career officials point out that the question could be raised again with whoever wins

Korean President Park Chung Hee, in a position privately sup-ported by a number of U.S. offi-cials, has argued that deterrence of a possible assault from North Korea would be undermined by the removal of all nuclear weapons. He has urged that at least a "token number" be retained.

The internal debate over the wisdom of President Carter's plan to withdraw from South Korea all 30,000 U.S. ground troops and all nuclear weapons has been one of the most persistent of his adminis-

At first the concept was to withdraw all three U.S. Army brigades in three more or less equal phases during a four- to five-year period, as South Korea's conventional forces were strengthened with mod-ern planes, tanks and artillery.

The nuclear weapons part of the plan was not discussed publicly because, as a matter of policy, Washington does not discuss the

But the internal dissent was stered by complaints from land and even from painfand Co

that so sweeping a withdraw could send the wrong signal North Korea of a significant minution of U.S. resolve to des the Seoul regime, the minuse see ty treaty between the two comes

notwithstanding

So President Carter sharply in lifed his plan. The first plane, end sometime next year, will the removal of only 6,000 Age combat and support proops. Second plane, its size not yet demined, will be completed by a 1980. The final plane, involving bulk of the remaining two brigat is to end by 1982. Those administration office eager to get madein weapons on Korea have a mataber of a ments. If in another war the Second not stem the tide, they a the president might have a in the president of the macher we out if it appeared their use might semptation to use the weap rather than see them desmoyed.

They insist that deterrance we

They insist that deterrence we be better served both by strent caning South Korea's ability to fend itself and by letting it known that nuclear weapons a readily available nearby—on! enth Fleet aircraft carriers and

Guam and the Philippines. Deterrence

Other officials counter that Other officials counter that name of the grute is detectence, fighting a war. If all nuclear we can are removed, along with Gls, the remaining U.S. F-4 would not look that awesome to North, which has preponderant power. Pyongyang they say, in then be tempted to think an mored blackrieg might suc while Washington officials were bating whether it should mow nuclear weapons for use on the nuclear weapons for use on the tiefield or against key targets in

"If we had gone forward with secret pullout," one official ! "one can imagine a private wif home about how be was stap." guard in freezing weather proing ostensible nuclear was which actually were sacks of s What would have happenes deterrence, and our

Mr. Beecher writes for the Be

## The Problem of Andrew Your

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Bishop Muzorewa has been in town attempting to persuade key U.S. politicians of the extravagant immoderation of our present policy of

boycotting Rhodesia for the sin of failing to turn the country over to errilla-leaders. Bishop Muzorewa, a black leader Raspberry of The Washington Post who has fought successfully for po-- if they subscribe to the doctrine litical freedom for his people of the infallibility of Young? against a regime far fiercer and He has not resigned, which more determined than any that would have been the dignified thing ever stood in the way of Martin Luto do. And President Carter is ther King and Andrew Young, has spoken to the key senators and commentators, and hopes he has made his point — that the economafraid to fire him. Mr. Mitchell was

entirely straightforward in the matter. "In the event something untoward should happen to Andy Young the black community will ic persecution of Rhodesia is unwarranted, unjust, and hazardous to the prospects of a biracial society, which is what Rhodesia would become — the only such so-ciety in Africa, the rest of them walk away from the Carter admin-Disconsolation being either all black or all white

## These words are grounds for gen-

eral disconsolation. I say this having 10 years ago proposed (in Look magazine) that it would greatly benefit the United States, and more Why - Bishop Muzorewa was - has he not approached black leaders in America and asked them for their support? The bishop profoundly inter anti-black racism than any economic or legislative contrivance, if during the 1980s a black man were elected president of the United States. Andrew There is, you see, the problem of Andrew Young, conspicuously -Young makes such a thing sheer figure in the Carter administration fantasy. More properly, the combiwho remains adamant in declining nation of Andy Young and a conto give the present regime a chance. stituency that regards fidelity to "It would seem" I remarked to the bishop, "the way things are going, if Andrew Young announced that a anything he says as the transcend-ent intellectual and moral obligatriangle had four sides, other black

It is said that the Jewish community has its Andy Young — the state of Israel. But the state of Israel is not - if you examine the analogy closely — Andy Young. It is true that if every prominent Ameri-can Jewish leader were to accept as doctrinal every pronouncement of Menachem Begin, the analogy might be made. But there are many Jewish leaders who have criticized Begin's holy intransigence. More-over, there are Jews who are backing Begin because they fear that to fail to do so would be tantamount to letting Israel down. I believe

bishop - a highly skilled polemi- them to be wrong (and, of oc. cist — "why do you suggest that I the opposition in the Knesse," should approach other black wouldy believes them to be well." The point was neatly made. Why go after Ben Hooks of the NAACP, or Vernon Jordan of the Urban down the black people. League, or Parren Mitchell of the would not be implicit in such in Black Caucus — or even William missal any lack of concern: black civil rights, for black nomic and social advance: Indeed. Young could easily be. placed by a highly qualified bit.

What is harming the black it munity is not the prospective missal of Young for the best o sons, but hanging on to him alleged representative of the A can people - for the worst or = sons. Mr. Carter not only unit mines his own authority, whi of incidental concern; he reinfa: the conviction that thinking b will cease to think and me: sensitive blacks will cease to: criminate - if the political fat single prominent black politic. at stake. As the voters of Ht. finally had enough of Adam

ton Powell Jr. and let him go. Unquestionably in due one the black voters of America F. register their relief that the prominent of their represent has been removed from the po whence he embarrasses all A cans by a blurred sense of re and a tendency to mischievou: deed sometimes revolting, a

The International Herald bune welcomes letters from # ers. Short letters have a b chance of being published. Alt ters are subject to condensa for space reasons. Anonym letters will not be considered publication. Writers may rest with initials but preference wi-given to those fully signed bearing the writer's com-address. The Herald Trib cannot acknowledge letters :

### play" in other languages, while the concept "to win" is understood by "immutable" course of history might have been otherwise. Mr. Carter in his proper concern

**Dangerous Games?** 

Letters

In his article on Jimmy Carter's miscalculation on rights (IHT, July 17), William Pfaff sums up the president's vulnerability as follows: "He does not understand the crucial difference between action inside his own country and acting in foreign affairs." He implies that Mr. Carter, in his full innocence, has been acting on the assumption that the Soviet leaders in the final analysis share with him the same framework of ideas and values. This is, of course, the same path of error taken by some Westein leaders as far back as the Yalta and Tehran conferences.

If Mr. Carter could start his trend of thought from the base outlined by Mr. Pfaff, I believe he would then realize the terribly dangerous game he is playing out for all of us. Perhaps, for him to understand Soviet reaction to his present crusading policy, he would have to learn something of Lenin's basic tenets. But in the late 1930s, if some of the Western leaders had even read, let alone understood, the it is very difficult to find the equiv-

for the welfare and rights of indi-viduals has unwittingly struck at the very core of the Soviet government's foundations. Its whole structure is dependent on its ability to mold society to its own ends through propaganda and thought control. Such a concept cannot tolerate or survive internal opposition

It would seem, rather than suffer such mortal challenge as posed by an accelerating internal human rights movement, these leaders would have to present their populace with the distraction of an "external threat" to assure their own

Viewed in this context, if Mr. Carter intends to doggedly pursue this aspect of his foreign policy, at this time, and in the name of the U.S. people, then it is incumbent upon him to recognize the risk and prepare himself, and them, for the ultimate possible outcome.

Mr. Carter might be advised that implications of "Mein Kampl," the alent of the Anglo-Saxon term "fair RICHARD J. WALSH.

leaders in America would all nod

"If that is the case," said the

their heads in agreement."

### Dinosaur's Image Re: the article by Jan Sjoby (IHT,

perhaps most conspicuously

July 20) "The King Tut's Tomb of Paleontology," I was grieved to see the dinosaur Iguanodon, and dinosaurs in general, referred to as "lizards" and "reptiles." Is the author unaware of the

great strides made over the last 10 years in the study of dinosaurs, resulting in their tentative inclusion in a new class of warm-blooded animals, the Archosauria? Even allowing for the fact that these new ideas have to yet win general acceptance, the use of the word "lizard" to describe Iguanodon would never be used even by naleontologists who still classify di nosaurs with the reptiles.

It is time the public image of dinosaurs was altered, so that peole see them as the highly sophisticated animals that they were.
DAVID D. SCARBORO.

Cambridge, England.

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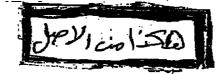
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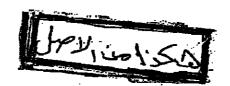
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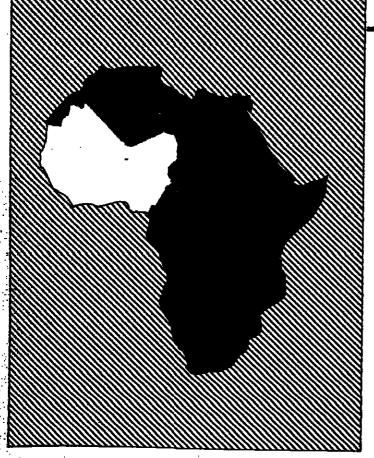
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# INTERNATIONAL

PARIS, JULY, 1978

# West Africa —1978

# 16 States Working Toward a Common Market

## **Changing Pattern** New Multilateral Sources Supplying Foreign Aid By Guy Amold

of West Africa have in good part remained connected with the former colonial powers for foreign aid. Their primary sources of aid are still Britain and France.

But the pattern is changing. Much aid now comes from multilateral sources - the World Bank and the International Development Agency; and increasingly all these countries receive loans from the Enropean Economic Community, while several are major recipients of sid from Scandinavian countries. Aid from Eastern countries is also increasing, although in actual cash terms it remains relatively small. The main exception to the general pattern is booming Nigeria, which during the 1970s actually became a modest aid donor to some of its neighbors.

Following the Lome Convention of 1975 — which, suitably, was signed in the capital of a state belonging to the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) — the EEC has substantially increased its influence in aid and trade in West Africa. The key to the battle for influence is Nigeria, because of its size, its oil and the large market for industrial goods it Britain exported to Nigeria goods to the value of \$1.9 billion, half as much again as it exported to South Africa, its second largest market on the continent.

## **Trading Partners**

When Nigeria held its first inter-uational trade fair in Lagos during November-December 1977, the four countries with the largest number of exhibits were Britain with 78 exhibitors, France with 65, West Germany with 36 and the United States with 34; this could be takin as a guide to their present standing as trading partners.

The Soviets are increasing their activities. Their influence has grown in Nigeria ever since the civil war, and they are responsible for the huge steel complex under con-Muction at Ajackuta.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in the OECD Review for 1977 gives the total net flow of resources to the various countries of Ecowas for 1976. The figures are instructive both as to the degree of depend-ence and the importance attached to each country by the main Westcan sources of capital and other assistance — whether by individual countries or the multilateral agen-

COMMITY	fact trains
	(\$ Million)
Benin	50.07
Cape Verde Islands	13.66
Chanhis	9.41
Ghana	67.12
Caire	1.91
Guinea-Biesau	18.69
Wory Coast	384.51
Liberia	331.29
Mali	
Man	89.33
Mauritania	39.57
Niger	163.52
141067va	<b>—112.03</b>
Miles :	161.29
METTA I some	23.04
10go	72.70
Upper Volta	84.56
The comprise that	errect the

The countries that attract the most aid - the Ivory Coast, Liberis Niger and Senegal — are all well ahead of the rest. Nigeria experitriced a new outflow of resources mainly because of its loans to the international Monetary Fund, putting the nation in a different categoty from the other states in the

Currently, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) anticipates that there will be a modest increase in aid and capital invest-

ment coming into Africa. In 1974, average per capita in-come for Africa stood at only \$148; half the countries of the continent are among the poorest in the world. The Lome Convention classifies 34 of them as least developed while in many countries there is a further disparity between the extremes of the population. In 10 countries with average per capita income of \$145, the poorest 40 percent of the shother 10 countries with average

I-ONDON (IHT) — In the 18 incomes of \$275, the poorest 40 years since 1960 — the year of African independence — the states

In 1975, aid to Africa from the In 1975, aid to Africa from the countries in the DAC (the Development Aid Committee of the OECD, made up of the largest industrial

ized countries) totaled a record 1.02 percent of their GNP. However, a majority of the increased resources were private investment or bank and Eurocurrency loans. This seems to be a growing pattern, at least for countries like Niger that possess resources much in demand in the West, such as uranium. Official aid fell to only 0.33 percent in 1976 and OECD forecasts suggest it will have gone up to merely 0.40 percent by 1980.

### Checkered Relations

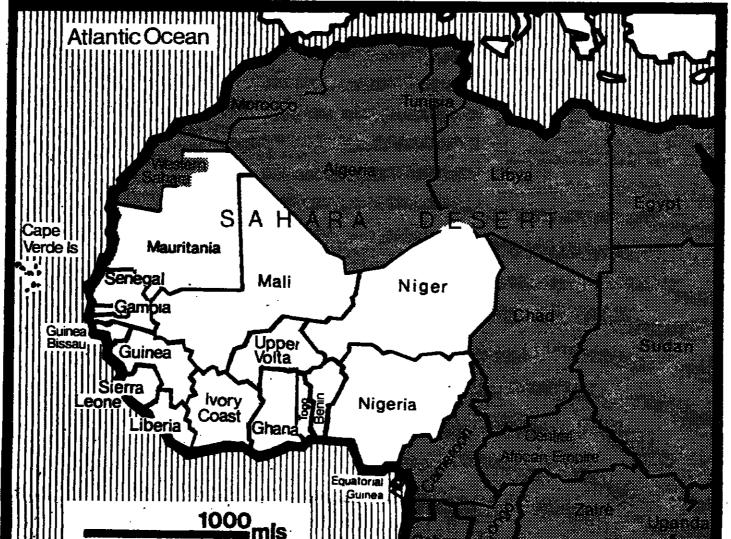
Of the total flow of finance into Africa in that year, Western nations accounted for 73.6 percent, OPEC countries for 21.6 percent and Communist countries for only 4.8 percent. This ratio varies from country to country and region to region but it can be taken as a general guide to the overall pattern.

Aid to Ecowas countries varies substantially from member to member. For example, in 1976 Benin was in receipt of \$68 million in capital aid from France and \$40 million from the European Development Fund (EDF); the U.S. Agency for International Develop-ment (U.S. AID) came third with \$25 million and West Germany

fourth with \$8.7 million. Guinea, which has had checkered relations with its former colonial power, France, and with the West generally, faced total foreign debts in 1976 of \$929 million. However, it is now receiving aid from a varie-ty of sources that include the World Bank (which resumed making loans to Guinea in 1975) and most Arab oil-producing states. Among its other creditors are the Soviet Union, Britain, the United States, Czechoslovakia. Romania. China, West Germany, Belgium and Italy.

Guinea's tiny neighbor, Guinea-Bissau, has rehed heavily on exter-nal assistance ever since winning its independence from Portugal. Sweden and Holland together now provide an annual total of \$18 million. and in 1977 the EEC contributed

(Continued on Page 7)



notably to achieve food self-suffi-

"This new type of cooperation

may become a model for North-South relations for other parts of

the world," says Aly Cisse, secre-

tary-general of the 8-nation

The 27 million Sahelians from

some 45 ethnic groups living in the

eight Sahel countries — Cape Verde Islands, Chad, Gambia,

Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta — are among the

poorest peoples in the world. Malaria, measles, meningitis, tuber-

culosis, river blindness, sleeping sickness, schistosomiasis and mal-

ance to help them meet the basic nutrition are widespread, reducing human needs of their peoples, and average life expectancy to under 40

Drought Control Committee.

ciency by the year 2000.

## **Ecowas Moves Gradually Toward Economic Unity**

West African cooperation so far devised. For the first time it brings together French, English and Portuguese-speaking states. Its aim is ventual economic integration, and its first target is an economic common market within 15 years.

The vision of African unity goes back to the days of Kwame Nkrumah. Ghana was the first British Commonwealth country to become independent, in 1957, and Mr. Nkrumah as its first leader was the leading apostle of Pan-Africanism.

Mr. Nkrumah wanted African unity with complete political and economic integration, on a con-tinentwide basis, embracing all independent states. He was a visionary in a desperate hurry to achieve his goals, hoping to emerge as the ultimate leader of any continental union. He was also an impassioned publicist who sold the idea of Pan-Africanism to a whole generation of young Africans coming of age

But Mr. Nkrumah was up against the hard realities of colonial history. West Africa alone, which now has a population of 125 million, was divided into hundreds of tribes, speaking different tongues. It was split rigidly into its English, blocs, each with better contacts and communications with the metropol-

derlying long-term problems of the

area. Attempts to coordinate aid through a UN Sahelian office did

not work out, and in 1974, the

French and U.S. governments privately requested Maurice Williams, deputy administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Develop-

ment, to explore the idea of a "donors' club" to work with the CILSS. Mr. Williams, who became chairman of the OECD Development Assistance Committee in mid-

1974, sounded out the Sahelian

countries, which reacted with deep

suspicion at the idea of having to face a "united front" of donors.

(Continued on Page 2)

AGOS, Nigeria (IHT) — The Economic Community of eign universities that educated several generations of African elite reinforced respect for different culreinforced respect for different cul-tures, attitudes and traditions.

Even in West Africa, Mr. Nkru-mah found that his fellow heads of state were not ready for political or economic integration. The Frenchspeaking states were highly suspi-cious of English-speaking Mr. Nkrumah's motives and interested only in unity among themselves. The Conseil de l'Entente, an exclusively French-speaking group, was formed by the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger and Dahomey in May

Former President William Tub man of Liberia, head of West Afri-ca's longest established independent state, was also against Mr. Nkrumah's idea of political union and wanted instead a loose association in a "community of independent African states,"

### Rival Blocs

The different ideas on the form that unity should take were so varied that the African states finally split themselves into rival blocs, with the moderates following Mr. Tubman into the Monrovia group and a minority of radical states following Mr. Nkrumah into the Casablanca group.

formed the ill-fated Ghana-Guinea-Mali union which, though supported vocally by its three socialist presidents, actually existed only on paper, with no practical consequences whatsoever.

Moderates and radicals finally dropped their cudgels and came to-gether under Emperor Haile Selassie's diplomacy to form in May 1963 the group known today as the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Other groups were officially wound up, and the Monrovia and Casablanca camps were finally

disbanded. But the French-speaking states continued to maintain their Afro-Malagasy group which, after many managasy group which, after many name changes, emerged as the African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM) in May 1965. This French-speaking group exists today, as does the wholly West African Conseil de l'Entente, the longest-standing of the French-speaking political and economic associations in Africa. It aims to prosociations in Africa. It aims to promote economic development in the region and guarantee outside

## Nigerian Oil: The Driving Force for Ecowas Nations

sures of population contributed to ther group of countries was geared a situation where a major drought to identify, let alone solve, the un-

could only wreak disaster.

By the end of the 1973 drought

some 100,000 Sahelians had died of

hunger or thirst and 40 percent of

the animal population had per-

**Eight Countries** 

In September 1973 the eight

countries set up the Inter-State Per-

manent Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), with

a small secretariat based here. Dur-

ing 1974 and 1975, the internation-

al response to the Sahel tragedy re-

vealed glaring inefficiencies and lack of coordination on both Sahe-

lian and donor sides. Clearly, nei-

## L ONDON (IHT) — For the balarce of the century oil will 1976 production has averaged 2 dominate world energy, and in this respect the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) is in 1971 and in 1974 increased its fortunate to count Nigeria among (state) share in the major foreign its members. Depending on fluctu-ations in production, it ranks from 7th to 9th among the world's oil ex-Gulf, Mobil and Texaco. porting countries and is especially When Nigeria launched its mam-important as a source of oil for Eumoth Third Plan in 1975 the coun-

Nigerian oil power is the economic driving force that could give Ecowas its punch and provide oilrelated spin-offs for the community

Apart from Nigeria, there are only traces of oil elsewhere in the region: a few modest finds and some hopeful possibilities. The search is intensifying, particularly along the West African coast. It is now reckoned that 45 percent of all future oil discoveries in the world will be offshore, and a considerable proportion of these may well lie off

Nigeria's new world prominence - increasingly as spokesman for black Africa on many issues - and its ability to stand up to major powers are a direct result of oil power. As Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, pointed out when he visited Lagos in 1977: "The United States spent \$5 billion last year (1976) for oil imports from Nigeria but exported only \$700 million worth of goods." Oil indeed accounts for 90 percent of Nigeria's foreign earnings and it is oil wealth that has enabled Nigeria to embark upon a huge development plan as well as become a modest aid donor to certain of its

neighbors. Nigerian oil exploration and production is confined to the delta

By Vanya Walker-Leigh

OUGADOUGOU, Upper Volta

has been declared in the Sahel countries following late and uneven rains last year and extensive destructions of food crops by rodents

But unlike the situation during the great drought of 1973, the eight

countries in and around the Sahara

desert now have close working rela-

tions with major Western countries and Arab and international aid

agencies, through the unique Sahel Club. They have won a long-term

commitment for extensive assist-

rope and North America because try had based the plan on an annual oil revenue expectation of 4.8 bil-lion naira (\$7.6 billion), but this fell in 1976-77 to only 3.6 billion naira (\$5.7 billion) with the result that expenditure has had to be revised downward. Most experts see this as only a temporary setback due to the world oil glut. Proven Nigerian reserves at present stand at 2.7 bil-lion tons so that at a rate of extraction of 2 million bpd the oil should last for 30 to 40 years. The great bulk of it is exported and the United States is now by far Nigeria's

## **Problems**

If oil has provided Nigeria with many opportunities, it has also provoked some problems. Nigeria's export earnings were heavily cut when Britain's North Sea oil came on stream - Britain had previously taken 10 percent of its oil from Nigeria — with the result that this year's production of crude is down by a third and the government has been forced to cut expenditure by 10 percent. Nigeria should have no trouble finding new markets once

the recession ends, however.
In addition, Nigeria is currently losing about \$300,000 a day on its oil reserves because of the drop in the value of the dollar. These losses could come to more than \$109.5 million in a full year.



'The Great Hope of the Sahel Is the Rural People'

and making infant mortality rates among the world's highest — some

In the years leading up to the 1973 drought, the fragile ecological

balance that Sahelians had man-

aged to maintain over the centuries

throughout the 5.3 million square

kilometer area progressively broke down. Vaccination and well-dig-

ging programs, financed by foreign aid, led to a rapid increase in the

animal population and disastrous overgrazing, followed by extensive

soil erosion. The introduction of

cash crops for export, the reduction

of fallow periods, the deforestation

that resulted from using trees as

both animal feed and a source of

firewood and the increasing pres-

200 per 1,000.

Workers on an oil rig in eastern Nigeria.

of the nation's petroleum resources. At the end of November 1977 Nigeria announced that an agreement had been reached with five foreign oil companies for the construction of a large liquefied natural gas plant to produce gas for export. The plant will cost between \$4.5 and \$4.9 billion; if the development goes according to schedule, Nigeria will be shipping its first gas to the reached, the project will require a

Despite such setbacks, work is United States and Western Europe continuing on long-term plans for by the beginning of the 1980s. In the development and exploitation the consortium that has been formed, the Nigerian government will hold a 60-percent stake through the state oil corporation. Shell and BP will take 10 percent each, Phillips and Agip 7.5 percent

each and Elf 5 percent. At the outset gas throughput will be between 300 million and 600 million cubic feet a day; eventually, when full capacity has been

fleet of 14 to 16 LNG carriers, each of which will cost about \$150 million. Meanwhile competition is growing both for contracts to build the ships and for the purchase of

During a press conference in January 1978 to mark the 6th anniversary of the coup that brought him to power in Ghana, the now deposed Gen. Ignatius Acheampong announced that oil had been found in commercial quantities in his country. A 30-year development

between the Ghanain government and Agri-Petco Ghana Inc. (a U.S. based company) to drill for and produce oil some 15 kilometers off the continental shelf. So far three wells have been drilled, each capable of producing about 1,000 bpd. The finds are very modest; they could, however, be sufficient to cover Ghana's needs and provide some exports as well. Oil explora-tion is also underway inland in Ghana. Some finds have been made, although as yet only small

Because of the worldwide market value of oil, as well as the savings that even minimal amounts can produce in balance of payments or export earnings, it is sought urgently anywhere that reveals the slightest prospects. Benin, one of Nigeria's smaller neighbors, recently discovered some offshore oil deposits. Tests are now being carried out to determine their extent and viability in commercial terms.

Mauritania is also carrying out a program of exploration for oil, although it seems more likely that other minerals such as copper, nickel, phosphates or uranium will be found there.

## Real Possibilities

Niger, however, has real possibilities. A geological fault that runs from the northeast to the southwest in Niger and across the border into the northwest of Nigeria could be an oil basin for both countries. Already various traces of oil have been found. Last April the French oil company Elf-Aquitaine started negotiations with the Niger government for licenses to search for oil. The search is likely to be conducted

in both the north of this huge coun-(Continued on Page 6)

**Internal Problems** But English-speaking West Afri-ca was in full reaction against grand plans for political unity and too preoccupied with internal problems. Military coups in Nigeria and Ghana, followed by the Nigerian civil war from 1967-70, effectively quashed all ideas of unity. President Tubman first called for West African unity in 1964. An

agreement in principle was signed between Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Guinea and Sierra Leone in February 1965, but this came to nothing. The Economic Commission for Africa (under UN and OAU auspices) then tried for economic unity. In April 1968, a protocol establishing the West African Regional Group (WARG) was signed by heads of state, but none of the subsidiary organizations met and the idea died. It was not until Nigeria emerged from the civil war, with an economy burgeoning with newly exploited oil, that things began to happen. Gen. Yakabu Gowon was the victorious commander. He was acutely-conscious of Nigeria's growing strength and the major part it could play in West Africa. Although West African leaders were cynical about any new move, Gen. Gowon did find a sympathetic listener in Gen. Etienne Gnassingbe Eyadema of the tiny, French-speaking state of Togo. The two men met in April 1972, relaunched the unity plan and from July to August 1973 toured 12 countries soliciting support for their plan,

Finally the treaty for an Economic Community of West African States was signed on May 28, 1975, by 15 West African countries, covering the entire area formed by the West African "bulge," from Mauri-tania to Nigeria. Even Senegal and some smaller French-speaking states, which had been afraid of

(Continued on Page 7)



# The Sahel Region: 'The Great Hope Is the Rural People'

(Continued from Page 1)

But at a CILSS heads-of-state meeting in Mauritania in Decem-ber 1975, Mr. Williams privately nade clear that aid might start tasering off in the absence of some

President Leopold Sedar aghor of Senegal managed to win approval of Sahelian heads of te for a body to bring together CILES countries, Western donor countries and international agen-cles, and offered to host a constituent meeting in Dakar in March 1976. With ministers from most major Western countries present, the Club du Sahei was set up.

Pifteen months later, a second ministerial meeting of the club in Ottawa adopted a "first generation program" of 589 projects for 1977-82, costing over \$3 billion.

### Innovation

The program is a major innova-tion in aid planning, based on a multiple approach. Nine teams, led by Sahelians and including U.S., uropean, Sahelian and international agency experts, worked out "sector" programs for rainfed and trigated crops, livestock and fish-eries. They studied five problem areas common to each sector human resources; ecology; marketing; pricing and storage; technology; and transport. The work of the nine teams was merged into a coherent whole by a "synthesis" group, although the final list of projects is unbalanced both by sector and country - reflecting the very limited planning capacity of

It is hoped that the newly estab-lished Sahel Research Institute in Bamako, Mali, the regional Meteo-rological Center in Niamey, Niger, and the Senegal River Basin Organ-ization's sophisticated documentation unit in St. Louis, Senegal, will provide increasing backup to na-tional planners.

### **Pest Control**

Team meetings are continuing and sector programs are now starting to attract financing and techni-cal assistance commitments from donors. Recently, the first \$70 mil-lion phase of a 20-year regional crop protection project was adopted, with the emphasis on biological, as opposed to chemical, pest control.



Marion Rondot, a community development officer, discusses cropping plans with village women in Gorom Gorom, Upper Volta.

double between 1975 and 2000, regional food self-sufficiency, even assuming a very modest increase in nutritional levels, will mean doubling production of maize, millet. m, meat and fish. Replacing imports by local output will mean a fivefold increase in rice production and expansion of wheat production from near zero to 500,000 tons and sugar cane production from 270,000 to 4.7 million tons. Sahel countries will also want to expand

tradition is

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~ Service ! with Courtesy

With population estimated to production of their main export Volta. Further water resources are crops, cotton and groundnuts, to

In fact, the Sahel has both land and water resources to meet far higher targets, even though droughts will continue to recur at intervals. Recent surveys point to about 12 million hectares of good 150 billion cubic meters a year in sult in an irrigation potential for the main international river basins: 800,000 hectares. But, apart from the Senegal, Niger, Gambia; the Senegal river basin, several Casamance, Chari-Logone and years of study (now being imanced

underground, although too deep for extensive exploitation at economic rates with present technolo-

Full regulation of the river basins would mean that 4 million hectares of land could be irrigated. Projects at present envisaged by the various soil, and water resources totaling river basin organizations would reby the United Nations) and negoti-ations between riparian countries are needed before projects can be submitted to international financ-

The Sahel Club has adopted the target of 500,000 hectares of irrigated land by the year 2000, with another 100,000 hectares under controlled flooding for rice production. With only 80,000 hectares fully irrigated at present, this implies a development rate several times higher than the annual 5,000-hectare rate achieved in recent years.

## Target

But even if this goal is reached, 75 to 80 percent of total crops must still come from dryland agriculture in the year 2000, and target produc-tion levels mean the widespread adoption of fast-maturing droughtresistant strains of cereals, more productive farming methods, use of fertilizers, plus an additional 100,000 hectares being added to areas at present under cultivation.

Targets for meat production (which also involve maintaining exports at pre-1973 levels) imply dou-bling the herd size and increasing yields by 50 percent. But in order not to overstrain the ecological ca-pacity of the Sahel, this will mean "sedentarizing" most nomadic cat-tle farmers, developing mixed farm-ing, introducing large-scale animal feed production, changing laws on access to pastures and water points and building up the very inade-quate animal health services in

But how far nomadic cattle farmers should or will consent to be settled is still a highly controversial

Changes in agricultural produc-tion methods will have to be ac-companied by a complete overhaul of present marketing and pricing systems (swhich at present favor urban consumers over farmers), implying tricky political decisions in each country. Furthermore, regional self-sufficiency can only be at-tained by developing intra-Sahelian trade, i.e., persuading countries with surpluses to sell them inside the area, instead of on the world market. And such trade further implies a massive improvement in transport links between countries.

### Erosion

Agricultural change is also very dependent on how far erosion can be controlled and sparse rainfall retained in the soil. With firewood sence of any other cheap source of to build two dams, introduce irri-

energy for cooking and heating, the 1972-82 reforestation projects for 110,000 hectares of industrial, rural and urban plantations will only serve to reduce the rate at which

forest cover is being destroyed.

While Sahel Club projects will gradually improve bealth services. village water supplies, transport and communications, the sweeping agricultural reform implied in its long-term strategy depends on how far Sahelians at every level are able and willing to change their way of doing things. It will also depend on how far new technologies can be worked out to meet the special con-ditions and constraints of the area, and on whether Sahelian educa-

produce the broad range of skills

Only 10 percent of the widely dispersed Sabelian population is literate. Eighty percent are farmers or herders, but only one in 10 farmers uses modern methods, or even employs animal traction. And farmers are wary of new methods just "imposed" upon them by outsiders. They are, however, receptive

to another approach. "Farmers are interested in actively participating in projects to test new techniques, equipment and strains," says Pierre Rondos, a member of the team of agronomists and social workers from the private

ternational de Developpement et des Recherches, which will be drawing up the agricultural plan for north Upper Volta. His wife Marion a community development Marion, a community development officer, stids that women are increasingly interested in cultivating their own joint fields and are auxious to learn about health and

Gabrielle von Brokhovska, the European Economic Community's representative in Ougadongou says, the great hope of the Sahel is the niral people, and their extraordinary endurance. We must listen to them, and build on their tradi-

## Harnassing the Senegal River

ST. LOUIS, Senegal (IHT) -Every year, some 25 billion cumeters of water forming the Senegal river flow through the water-starved Sahelian areas - the sub-Sahara region blighted by the 1973 drought — and empty into the Atlantic Ocean.

Now - after nearly 20 years of study — plans to harness this water for agricultural and industrial de-velopment in this vast drainage basin without water may get going

The 1,800-kilometer Senegal riv-er has its source in Guinea (where the irregular rainfall in the Fouta Djallou mountains provides most of the runoff), crosses western Mali, then runs east to west for 800 kilometers, serving as a frontier between Senegal and Mauritania.

Virtually dry for eight months a year, between July and October the river floods a 15-to-25 kilometer wide strip the length of the 500-kilometer valley between Bakel in east Senegal and Dagana, 150 kilometers upriver from St. Louis. Downstream from Dagana, the del-ta area comprises a flat stretch of saline and sandy soils. During the dry season, seawater intrudes some 300 kilometers upriver, making irrigation impossible. The Senegal River Basin Devel-

opment Organization (Organisa-tion pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Senegal — OMVS) based in Dakar, Senegal, was set up in 1972 by Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, to succeed a previous body set up in 1963 that had included Guinea. In collaboration with UN, World Bank, U.S., Canadian, French and consumption now topping 26 million cubic meters a year, in the abnow finalizing a \$500-million plan

niver's navigability, badly deterio-rated since the 1930s when the French installed railways in the

A tour to Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia this March by the heads of state of OMVS nations yielded pledges totaling \$225 million. Added to the \$179 million committed by France, West Germany, Iran, the African Development Bank and the European Development Fund, this brings total commitments to \$404 million

The U.S. Ambassador to Sene al, Herman Cohen, hopes that the United States can pledge \$50 million, even though the project may not entirely fit the "basic human needs" criterion now applied by Congress to appropriations for aid But OMVS officials claim that Arab countries may pledge further sums if no further Western commitments emerge at a donors' meeting to be convened later this year to review a consultant's evaluation of

The plan provides for two dams, one at Diama near St. Louis that would prevent the entry of seawater, the other at Manantali in southwest Mali that would harness 10 million cubic meters, regulate the water level downstream (ending the annual flood), as well as produce 100 megawatts of electric power to develop the iron ore and bauxite mining industries in Mali. The river's navigability would be restored by dredging channels, and 10 river ports would be rehabilitated between Kayes in Mali and Senegal's St. Louis - thus giving landlocked Mali a badly neede year-long outlet to the sea. Under these plans, the river's annual mer-

chandise traffic could rise from the

small craft) to up to a possible three million tons by the year 2000

But there are problems. First, French experts argue that the Diams project (which they have studma project (which they have stud-led) must get priority. German experts, who have worked on their Manantali project, say this dam st all that is needed to develop the rivi-er basin, adding that the delta gree-is virtually depopulated. OMVS &-insisting both must be built suffi-than the active system become confithat the entire system become operational by 1985.

Second, the projects may harm't all the region's ecology. Dought Hudgins, leader of a 38-period of the second of t team of consultants from Gamiet 1 of Harnsburg, Pa, which is define an environmental impact study for the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), warns that the projects might cause an increase firm. projects might cause an increase in the same disease vectors (e.g., for the same ing sickness), leaching of fertilizers and pesticides into the river and posture of the soil. But posture to the water logging of the soil. But posture of the water table level, a reduction same of sail salinity in the dalta area and same of sail salinity in the dalta area and salinity in t of soil salinity is the delta area and the action improvement of water supplies for a soil

reforestation programs.

Energy is another constraint on Energy is another constraint on developing irrigated agriculture, although the solar energy pumping and though the solar energy pumping system, serving a 200-hectare area into the recently installed under a joint at most project of U.S. AID and the French and the project of U.S. AID and the French and the project of U.S. AID and the French and project of U.S. AID and the French and Cooperation Fund may be point the way to powering water pumps throughout the area. U.S. indicates and French aid organizations are and French aid organizations are studying the whole range of alternative energy sources.

Ambitious industrialization along the river may be high last and the studying the river may be high last as a superior to the studying the river may be high last as a superior to the studying the river may be high last as a superior to the studying the river may be high last as a superior to the studying the river may be high last as a superior to the studying the river may be highly as a superior to the studying the s

back by the present highly inade it is quate communications and trans port systems, as well as by shortages of skilled personnel and capi- 12 11.11.

But the biggest problem is how to distant far the million or so inhabitants live 3 has to a ing along the Senegal river will an are

gree to revolutionize land tenure 🕮 litter: patterns, farming methods, cattle of will

raising practices and abandon econ librates logically harmful traditions such as the using tree foliage for animal feed survey and wood for cooking and heating and heating. periodic burning of ground cover excessive digging of water holes when and insufficient rotation of crops. At present the rural population at practices nomadic cattle raising (1) had and "recession" agriculture, derived and "recession" agriculture, derived and ing crops of sorghum, millet, niebod a had a local cereal) and some vegetables. from land flooded by the river. In a died in 15-year transition — there is talk of reducing it to five - an "artificial flood" will be released from the Manantali dam so that currentpractices can continue, while ruralworkers are trained to practice irtigated farming to grow rice, make, fruit, vegetables, sugar cane, feed, crops and "sedentarized" animal husbandry.

other donors to develop large, high-ly mechanized "polder" perimeters (tracts of arable land) on the river's edge in Senegal and Mauritanias have proved a costly disappoint and ment. The wage-earning heavily indebted rural workers became alienated, OMVS officials claim. adding that the bank was far more concerned with "cost per ton" than

"cost per rehabilitated peasant." - : Small village-based perimeters with simple technology are the answer, the officials add. Their documents velopment costs at \$600 per hectare are 10 times less than those of large perimeters, and productivity levels and rural worker commitment are

and rural worker commitment are far greater, they point out.

But although the 100-odd small perimeters (mainly in Senegal) developed so far are attracting increasing interest—and foreign aid—it is highly doubtful whether the potential areas for irrigated agriculture resulting from the two dams (325,000 hectares from Manantali, 40,000 from Diama) will be developed even at the modest 5,000 hectare-a-year rate set by OMVS, due tare-a-year rate set by OMVS, due mainly to very slow progress in Mauritania and Mali.

Future tensions may also arise between the three states over whether the electricity-generating capacity of the Manantali dam should be expanded to meet ambi-tious plans by Mali for large-scale working of iron ore and bauxite de-posits in the area and for the development of related industries. Under present plans, power produc-tions would have to be reduced in drought years to allow an adequate volume of water to flow downriver. which could also cause problems



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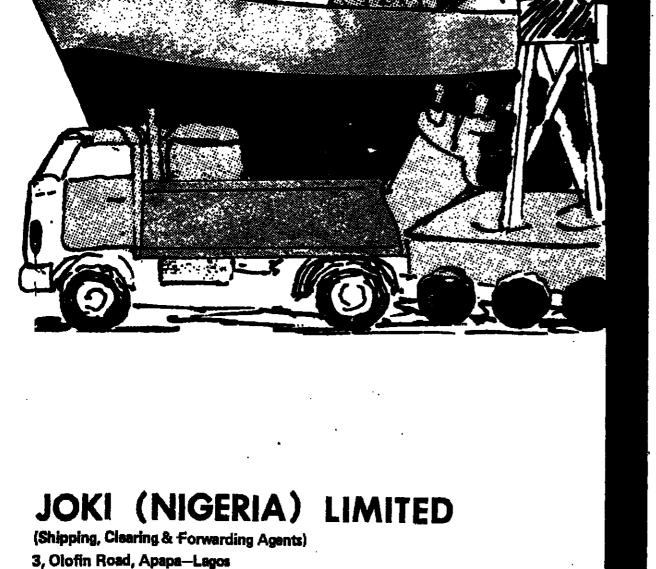
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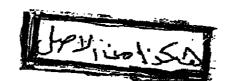


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# The Need to Push Food Production for Home Use, Exports

ANO, Nigeria (IHT) — Where is 2.9 percent, it can be seen that the continent is gradually falling than at the time of independence.

After independence, After independence, Starting with a production index behind in its efforts to feed itself. stion in the nearly two decades since independence has been reversed: Today Africa is a net importer of lood.

Despite the continent's vast natmrai resources, with abundant land, much of it good farming land with remiar rainfall, and no shortage of labor, many areas of Africa have become increasingly dependent on food aid. The countryside has proved unable to feed the rapidly growing towns. Nutritional standards are falling.
The Economic Commission for

Africa (ECA) has reported that agricultural output per head remained virtually unchanged be-tween 1960 and 1970." It puts the average rate of growth at only 2.5 percent between 1970 and 1975. However, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) says the figure

BOUAKE Ivory Coast (IHT) — Located about 500 kilometers

inland, in the heart of the vast

savanna, this country's second larg-

est town symbolizes the new depar-

tures in the nation's agriculture, so

far based on inefficient subsistence

farming and highly profitable ex-

West Africa's agricultural growth rate is put at only 1.9 percent by the ECA, which classifies it as one of the worst performing regions in the continent as a whole. Again it is figure that significantly fails to keep up with a population growth of 2.7 percent. In its Survey of Economic Conditions for Africa in 1976-77, the ECA says that the only significant agricultural progress made in West Africa in the 1970s was in Gambia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast and Liberia.

According to the FAO, total ag-ricultural production is less now in Togo, Mauritania and Mali than it was 18 years ago at the time of independence. When population growth is taken into account and production per head considered. the situation is far worse. The FAO

**Ivory Coast: New Farming Strategies** 

coa and palm oil and the leading exporter of fresh pineapples. Minor export crops include bananas, copra and cotton. The marketing

board (La Caisse de Stabilisation)

has paid guaranteed producer pric-

motor of the Ivory Coast's econom-

ic miracle. The real increase in

averaged 7.5 percent a year be-tween 1960 and 1977, and the per capita income of its 7.3 million.

people now tops \$900. In the same

period, industry increased output

from \$87 million to \$1.3 billion,

with the agro-industrial sector sc-

Reappraisal

As a result of this rapid rural exodus, Abidjan, the ultramodern,

highly sophisticated capital, has grown from 190,000 inhabitants in

1960 to 1.2 million this year, swollen by poor rural workers looking for scarce jobs and higher incomes. Annual farm incomes vary from \$150 to \$300 a head, way below the

This shift in population and the change in world economic conditions have forced a broad reorienta-

demand for protein products was lar by met by importing cattle on the moof from neighboring Upper Volta and fish from Main. But the

Sahelian drought drastically cut

supplies, forcing the Ivory Coast to

turn to the far more expensive

world market. At the same time,

Future prospects for better prices for coffee and cocoa, which still

account for 50 percent of agricul-

tural exports, depend on the suc-

cessful negotiation of new price ranges under the existing international commodity agreements. But the Agriculture Minister, Denis Bra

Kanom, sees little hope of this right

now. "Consequently," he explains,

Starting with a production index of 100 in 1961-65, Nigeria and Ghana are now down to 81, Guinea to 89, most of the Sahelian (sub-Saharan) countries to less than 90. while Togo is as low as 62. These figures have already made allowance for the comparatively good weather conditions of 1975-76.

The FAO comments, "Africa remains a problem. Despite improved results in 1976, when only tive out of its 47 countries failed to increase production . . . this region [West Africa] continues to lag far behind the others."

African agriculture got off on the wrong foot after independence for a variety of reasons. In colonial times the continent had been treated as a producer of raw materials and cash crops, such as cotton, coffee, cocoa and tea, needed in the metropolitan capitals. Africans is even lower, at only 1 percent. As
Africa's average population growth

finds that every West African couning techniques and were left to feed

Cocoa production, 285,000 tons

this year, should reach 430,000 tons

in 1985, putting the Ivory Coast

targets for 1980 provide for 1 mil-

lion tons of palm oil, 21,000 tons of

rubber, 100,000 tons of cotton,

200,000 tons of bananas and

210,000 tons of pineapples. The

bulk will be for export, although in-creasing amounts of these products

will be processed in the Ivory Coast

as part of ambitious plans to ex-

Self-Sufficiency

A second series of targets pro-vide for self-sufficiency by 1985 in

fruit, vegetables, sugar, fish and most types of meat, with far higher

production of traditional staples

such as manioc and yams and the

introduction of groundnuts. The

continued expansion of irrigated

rice perimeters around the new

dams, as well as rain-fed cultures,

should insure self-sufficiency, while

the soybean plan being drawn up

with Brazilian help should result in

a 1-million-ton crop of this high-

There are further targets for the

But Mr. Bra Kanom admits that

such targets can only be reached if accompanied by wide-ranging re-organization of agricultural struc-tures, improved living conditions

and incomes, incentives to stay on

the land for rural workers and bet-

ter extension services to introduce

new methods and products. Mr.

Bra Kanom has announced that

state-owned plantations, now large-

ly worked by the Ivory Coast's one

million foreign migrant workers, should be turned over to Ivorian

Developpement Agricole) is being prodded to finance integrated vil-lage or cooperative projects rather

than projects of state-owned com-

panies. However, while cocoa and

coffee growers have formed mar-

places of birth.

protein food by 1985.

tend the agro-industrial sector.

Cacao.

## Low Protein

lvory Coast has become the world's third largest exporter of coffee, co-coa and palm oil and the leading exporter of fresh pineapples. Minor can farmers turned more to the easily grown starchy root crops like cassava, yams and tubers that provide a high-calorie, low-protein diet. Nutritional standards are fallahead of Ghana and Nigeria. Pro-cessing capacity for both products will be expanded. Other production ing. The World Food Conference of 1974 revealed that 25 percent of Africans had insufficient protein intake — a situation unmatched on

> Poor production meant that be-tween 1968 and 1974 African food imports increased by 37 percent in volume and 229 percent in value. In addition, Africa is eating more of the traditional foodstuffs it once exported. In West Africa this is true of bananas, groundnuts, palm

Nigeria, which was once the biggest continental exporter of vegeta-ble oils, is now finding it difficult to produce enough to feed itself. Palm oil production has been declining since the early 1960s. The small growers who once produced the bulk of the crop have been given little cash incentive, until the last few years, and have let their farms go back to bush, Meanwhile, consumption of red oil, produced by the first pressing of the palm nuts, has risen so that the whole crop is now used locally. As a result, palm oil exports, which totaled 143,000 tons in 1968, have development of silk, cotton and forestry, with the last to be put on a more ecologically sound basis than

Groundnut production has also declined from levels of nearly a million tons in the mid-1960s to negligible amounts, with exports ceasing in 1974. The Nigerian government has since officially banned the exportation of groundnuts because there is insufficient production to keep even Nigeria's own oil mills running at capacity.

ize savings to improve housing and introduce a mix of technologies that will raise productivity without destroying jobs. In some areas, however, such as rubber, mechanization seems to be the only way to importer, mainly from East Africa and Mauritius, but ambitious plans in Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, and smaller programs in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Benin should eventually make an impact.

Africa's production record has been, somewhat brighter in cash get around the local labor shortage

West Africa's most valuable

fast-growing population under 19 years of age, foreign observers see the future social and political stability of the Ivory Coast largely de-pendent on how far this youth can has been static since the 1960s. Ghana once produced well over 40 percent of the total, but its producbe persuaded to stay on the land.
-V.W.-L.

as the quick road to riches. They did not encourage agriculture, thinking that it would condemn cause of the economic weakness of their people forever to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

A decade passed, and more realistic attitudes prevailed, but Africa was then faced with years of subnormal rainfall culminating in the drought that decimated the Sahelian countries and seriously affected many neighboring states. Drought recurred in Gambia and in many parts of the Sahel in the last two years. The region is now waiting for the rains that are due.

As the cities grew and population growth rates advanced with improved medical science, Africa found it increasingly difficult to feed its growing urban populations. Young Africans scorned the monotonous subsistence existence of their fathers and deserted the countryside for the bright lights of the cities. The old folk who were left behind did not have the capital, the know-how, or the incentive to improve production enough to feed

Food production fell. West Afriany other continent.

oil and products, copra and sugar.

West Africans are developing a tions have forced a broad reorientation and reappraisal of Ivorian agricultural policy. Until 1973, urban demand for protein products was demand for protein p healthy appetite for rice, but there is a deficiency in this crop that can be so easily grown under irrigation. However, many governments, nota-bly Liberia, Ghana and Sierra Leone, have started a concerted drive to grow more rice with assistance from the Chinese. Production has increased 30 percent since the mid-1960s to 7.7 million tons in 1972. Rice imports, which increased until they reached a million metric tons in 1974, are now on the decline. import bills for rice, fruit, vegetables and dairy products, not to mention oil and industrial goods, skyrocketed with international inflation.

Several market. At the same time, to develop same few produces the producer cooperatives have emerged so far.

Mr. Bra Kanom also sees the need to develop social and educational services in rural areas, mobilize savings to improve housing and

Sugar is another crop in growing demand. West Africa is a net

since most rural Ivorians are reluctant to move away from their crops that are destined almost en-tirely for an export market. With 52 percent of this country's

> crops are coffee and cocoa. Cocoa production in the region

tion has been in decline since force to do the monotonous work reaching a peak of 500,000 metric of picking the crop.

aged the rise in production of rice to rural development and agriculture; but, apart from a few countries and sugar. tons in 1965. Failure to replace old trees and give the cocoa crop the attention it needs has been a major

On the whole, West Africa is able to maintain the supply of its principle cash crops, except in the case of cotton. The poorer Sahelian states, which are the main growers, face the perennial problem of giv-ing sufficient incentive to the labor

Other cash crops are highly re-sponsive to increased farm prices. There has been concrete evidence elsewhere have halted the decline of most cash crops and have encour-

is a far more complex process. Price switch government revenue into exincentives are almost impossible to tension services, research, food There has been concrete evidence apply, and the small-scale, local storage, better transport, marketing in recent years that the English-farmer will respond only to real and producer prices. All of this improvement of the small-scale, local storage, better transport, marketing and producer prices. speaking governments have at last price levels prevailing in local marphies restraining the living stand-recognized that the farmers must be encouraged if agriculture is to structure of African agriculture insurvive: Better prices for farmers in volves the whole development pro- and agricultural transformation is

most cash crops and have encour- more lip service to giving priority ermment succeeds another. \_AR.

ture; but, apart from a few coun-But stimulating food production tries, they have not yet decided to

it was discovered that as long as families are crowded together, it is

almost impossible to vaccinate

effectively, infants are exposed to

the virus nearly as soon as they are weaned, he said, starting to catch

the disease at six months. By the

age of one year, almost all have had the disease. As families begin to ac-

quire larger living quarters, newly

weaned infants are less exposed to

the measles virus and there is an interval in which vaccination can

'Living Space'

cination problem," he concluded,

The situation is further compli-

cated by the fact that development

is not an unmixed blessing as far as

health is concerned. Bottle-feeding,

which seems to go along with urbanization, is thought to have

greatly increased infant mortality.

And irrigation systems built with

the ultimate aim of providing more

food may prove excellent breeding

grounds for disease-causing para-

sites as well as for malaria mosqui-

But some progress has been made. The World Health Organiza-

is more living space.

"The solution to the measles vac-

## Malnutrition the Key Health Problem

By Lynn Payer

PARIS (IHT) — At a tropical medicine symposium here last spring, representatives from a phar-maceutical firm doing research on tropical diseases scolded developed countries for their lack of interest in the medical problems of the Third World and asked that more money be spent on Third World health programs.

Toward the end of the conference, the two West Africans there made another point: If the developed countries were really interested in solving the medical problems of the Third World, they should adopt the economic policies that would allow Third World nations

to develop.
"The health problems of the region are not isolated health problems, said Marc Gentilini, a professor of tropical medicine at the Hopital de la Salpetriere in Paris. "They are more economic problems and even more political problems. For example, if the political choice is made to develop the rural areas, the affect on health will be

tremendous." Although not everyone agrees that overall development should take precedence over specific health programs, nearly everyone does admit that the interrelation-

ship between the two is complex.
The health problems undoubtedly impede development. Dr. Cheick Sow, of the Organisation de Coordination et de Cooperation pour la Lutte contre les Grandes Endemies, in Bobo Dioulasso, Upper Volta, said: "Malaria and intestinal parasites affect nearly the entire population, resulting in a lowering of productivity. Malaria is a particularly striking example because it is during the rainy season, when the and work, that the mosquito populations are greatest and malaria is most easily transmitted."

Another disease, onchocerciasis or river blindness, led to the abandoning of fertile valleys in Upper Volta, he added. This disease is now the object of an extensive connoi brostam

### Preventable

But nearly all the most severe tropical diseases can be either pre-vented, cured or at least controlled - even though the methods might be cumbersome — if the money, manpower and infrastructure could

By far the most important health problem in the region as a whole is undernutrition, mainly in the Sahel region below the Sahara, and mal-While this is chiefly a development problem, it is aggravated by the specific diseases of the region, in particular the intestinal parasites, which consume an estimated 15 percent of an already inadequate

and 15 to intestinal parasites."

Someone with fever, too, burns normal body temperature. And the children. infant mortality, estimated at 50 dous use of calories by children who ultimately do not survive.

While disease aggravates an al-ready precarious food supply, the malnutrition aggravates the diseases, making ordinarily innocent infectious diseases deadly.

One such example is measles. Considered so benign in many Eunot widely used, it is one of the chief causes of infant mortality in West Africa. The disease could theoretically be fought in one of two ways, either by improving overall nutrition or by vaccinating, According to Dr. Ralph Henderson, program manager of the Ex-panded Program on Immunization of the World Health Organization,

### immunization is easier. Immunization "Immunization requires the least

effort in the way of behavioral modification. Changing nutrition is much more difficult — interfering with eating habits is intruding on an intimate value system," he said. But vaccination programs need infrastructure, which in the case of region below the Sahara, and mal-nutrition throughout West Africa. roads and communications but also refrigerators. Measles vaccine is particularly fragile and requires a tight cold-chain from the minute the vaccine is made to the minute it enters the child's arm.

"We've had instances," said Dr. food supply.

"In Upper Volta," said Dr. Gentilini, "it is estimated that of 100 keeping the freeze-dried vaccine tons of rice, 15 are lost to rodents

Henderson, "where the health team had been extremely careful about tilini, "it is estimated that of 100 keeping the freeze-dried vaccine cold but diluted it at the last minute with warm water, totally ruining the vaccine and causing epimore calories than someone with a demics of measles in vaccinated

Such fiascoes — particularly with percent before the age of five in a disease like measles, which is ex-many regions, represents a trementure tremely visible — destroy the credimany to be one of the easiest health

protected as long as they are fever; and that the projects of breast-fed, and immunization will many countries to provide potable

tion's campaign to eliminate smallpox has succeeded even though its malaria control has bility of vaccination programs in problems to solve and the latter the West Africa, as they would else-most difficult. In addition, Dr. Coffie Emmou, director of the Institute There is also the question of Of Public Hygiene in Abidjan, says when to vaccinate. Children are that there is progress against yellow not take until breast-feeding stops. water of adequate quality and

One participant in a symposium quantity have greatly reduced the



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port crops. es to low-income farmers raising coffee and cocoa, as well as to mainly state-owned units pro-A town with 230,000 inhabitants, Bouake is to be the headquarters of the vast new Savanna Regional Development Authority (Societe de Developpement Regional des Savannes), responsible for the unducing copra, oilseeds, tobacco and avocados, protecting them from fluctuations in world prices. The board also markets products abroad and helps finance developderdeveloped northern sector, ment activities. A generous welcome to toreign located to savanna agriculture un- investors and experts (giving them der the 1976-80 development plan, tax relief and other benefits), to-

which covers 55 percent of the entire country. Using \$600 million althe authority will be charged with gether with a good international reorganizing the often uncoordinated activities of state-owned companies based on one product. It will of total earnings) have been the promote environmentally sound, small-farmer-oriented development, with the accent on cotton, gross domestic product (GDP) has nce, soybeans, sugar, fruit, vegetables and animal husbandry.

### Soils

Bouake is also the site of the Ivory Coast's ultra-modern televison center, which receives educational programs via satellite from Western counting for more than one-third of Europe for retransmission. total turnover. Meanwhile, the con-Through its popular "Tele pour tribution of agriculture to GDP Tous" slot and farmers' "Coupe du dropped from 46 percent to 32 per-Progres" contests, and thanks to an cent as the rural population went ambitious plan to construct view- from 85 percent to 65 percent of ing halls in villages throughout the country, Ivory Coast television will play a key role in introducing new methods and cultures to rural As a

Nearby, the UN-financed Pedology Institute will, it is hoped, prove to be the hasis of a future national soil service. "Ivory Coast soils are promising, but their structures are so varied, that failure to respect this variety can lead to disaster," the institute's Director, Dr. Renato Carecci of Italy, states. The institute has been carrying out soil sur-yeys in new lands being opened around the 1,720-square-kilometer lake formed above nearby Kossou

The Autorite pour l'Amenagement de la Vallee du Bandama (AVB), charged with developing his new area, has constructed 70 villages, reinstalled some 47,000 persons displaced by the lake and trained more than 3,000 fishermen. Farmers are being taught new cultures and farming methods by Ivonan, UN and foreign experts who are testing animal feeds, animal hasbandry techniques and foreign strains of fruit and vegetables at local state-owned research and demonstration stations.

At a later stage, agricultural out-pit from the new lands will provide the basis for a network of processing industries in the Bouake area. Areas around two other dams being built in the central Ivory Coast hope to take advantage of

the experience gained by AVB.

Two further regional authorities Two further regional authorities "our new agricultural strategy is at to be set up to develop the cenbased not only on further diversifital belt, where mainly coffee and cation and development of our Some are grown, as well as the most promising export crops, but them palm oil and pineapple also on attaining self-sufficiency in heit — and particularly to open up key foodstuffs, and developing the the forest lands around San Pedro part, which is 300 kilometers west with the foodstuffs, and developing the key foodstuffs, and developing the key foodstuffs, and developing the key foodstuffs, and developing the foodstuffs. The foodstuffs are foodstuffs and developing the key foodstuffs, and developing the foodstuffs. The foodstuffs are foodstuffs, and developing the key foodstuffs, and developing the key foodstuffs, and developing the foodstuffs. The foodstuffs are foodstuffs, and developing the key foodstuffs, and developing the key foodstuffs, and developing the foodstuffs are foodstuffs.

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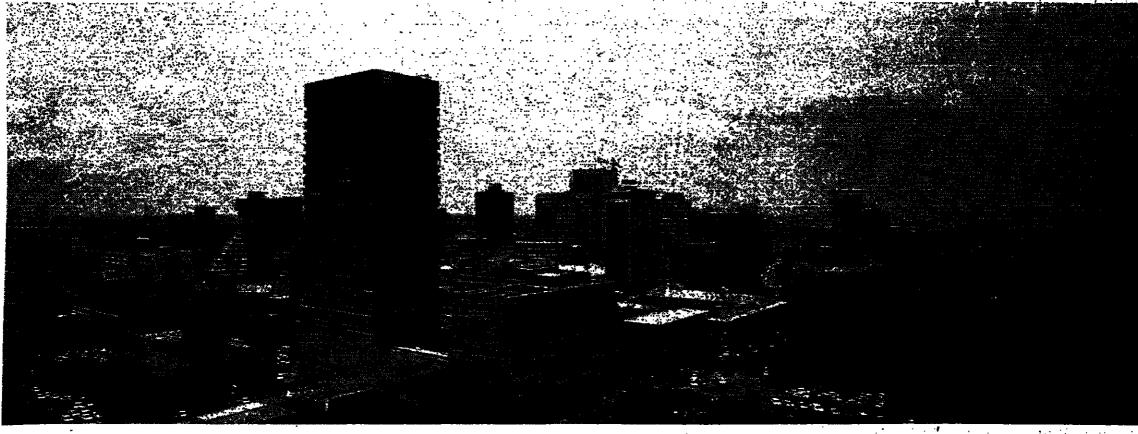
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The business center of Abidjan, often described as a tropical Manhattan.

# **Ivory Coast:** Will Oil Transform this Essentially Agricultural Economy?

purely agricultural economy. The French had left prosperous coffee and cocoa plantations, there lent hardwoods, and at Abidjan There was no industry to speak

Eighteen years later, the country's GNP in constant money terms has agoods and equipment to improve more than tripled. It has become the world's leading source of cocoa, and the third largest for bia. The Ivory Coast has a steady growth rate of around 6% per year, and it is a haven for migrant workers who today make abling it to modernize its technolup 20% of its population. der its President. Mr

Houphouet-Boigny, it has given the African Continent a rare example of political stability. Significantly, its European population of 12,000 at the time of independence has now multiplied by nearly 5.

The Ivory Coast is still, and for many years will remain, a predominantly agricultural economy. There are ambitious plans for extending this agriculture, from which two thirds of the country's population live directly, and massive exports of agricultural products are being used as a basis for financing the country's development program. The worlds growing need for food products provides an excellent opportunity for expansion in countries like the Ivory Coast.

The country's plans for industrialization are also based on agriculture. President Houphouet-Boigny's Government has for the time being rejected all ambitions of developing heavy industry.

The aim is thus to develop local transformation of the food products the Ivory Coast produces, using the country's excellent labor resources and potential for hydraulic electricity production, to increase the added value of its exports and fortify its balance of payments, which has incidentally never been in deficit, through import substitution.

However, last year something happened that could radically change the whole situation. The first production well in the Ivory Coast offshore oilfield came on

It is not at present expected that this important development will modify the country's basic choices. When the President of the Republic announced the news to the nation, he repeated "Our insurance for the future resides in our fields, in our forests, in the industry we are building."

Nevertheless, it will make an enormous difference to the country. No-one yet knows how large the oil deposits will prove to be, but it looks as if they will supply all the country's hydrocarbon

THE Ivory Coast became an in-needs by 1980. This will relieve this still cultivated by traditional 560,000 tons as against the Ivory dependent country on August the country of the enormous bur- methods. Government policy is to Coast's 148,000. Nevertheless, den that the recent upheavals in encourage the replacement of It was then an undeveloped and the world oil market have im- old coffee trees by new selected tries. As the Chief of State said: of higher quality, rather than to "The discovery will give us the extend the areas cultivated. were rich forests producing excel: immense advantage of not being. This policy has led to the introly needed to purchase consumer much sought after for its taste. the nation's living standards. And it will help develop the country, which is such an important factor progress. And finally, oil will help finance the major new developogy and invest in badly-needed ultural machi

### Agriculture, Mainstay Of the Economy

country's President, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny, was once a planter himself. He has personal experience of the problems of agriculture.

Since independence, considerable progress has been achieved in this basic sector of the country's economy. From a situation in which coffee and cocoa together accounted for no less than 84% of Ivory Coast's agricultural output, an enormous amount of diversification has taken place. Even though in absolute terms these basic crops have continued to develop, and this year the Ivory Coast has become the world's leading producer of cocoa (outstripping Ghana), and the third largest producer of coffee the respective shares of these two products in total output have fall len to 34 and 41%. Ivory Coast has now become a large exporter of bananas, pineapples, palm oil, and also cotton, rubber and sugar. These new products will help to reduce the country's dependence on imports and will provide a useful contribution to its balance of trade.

Coffee, however, still remains the principal crop.

## Arabusta

Though the share of coffee in the exports of the Ivory Coast has fallen from 60% to 30% in the 18 years since independence, production of this crop has never ceased to grow in absolute terms. From 137,000 tons in 1960, production increased to 290,000 tons in 1977. Most of this is of the Robusta variety, of which the Ivory Coast is the world's leading

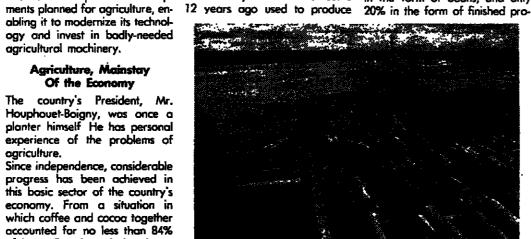
Most of the plantations are small family or village enterprises of 5 acres or less. There are some 280,000 of them covering a surface area of some 3 million acres. Out of the 7 million inhabitants of the country, 2 1/2 millions derive their livelihood, directly or indirectly, from coffee.

dependent on world prices for duction of the Arabusta variety, a ly on small plantations in the forthere was a fine deep-water port, our energy needs." It will also cross between the traditional make possible welcome savings in Robusta, which grows well in the foreign currency, which is urgent- region, and Arabica, which is

## World Leader for Cocoa. . .

In 1978, for the first time, the Ivory Coast became the world's partly explained by the problems met with by Ghana which some

the fact remains that in 1976-1977, the Ivory Coast produced posed on the Third-World coun- varieties giving an increased crop 290,000 tons of cocoa, as against 278,000 in Ghana, 249,000 in Brazil and 210,000 in Nigeria. Like coffee, cocoa is grown mainest zones. Often the farmers grow both crops together. The Ivony Coast has set itself an objective of producing 335,000 tons by 1980. Thanks to consistent growth, made possible partly by painstaking compaigns against parasites, it looks as though this coffee behind Brazil and Colum- in achieving overall economic leading producer of cocoa. This is objective will be achieved. 80% of the country's cocoa is exported in the form of beans, and only



Consignments of hardwood ready for shipping. "Photo Hoa-qui

### ABIDJAN: ONE OF WEST AFRICA'S LEADING CITIES

At the end of the 19th Century, it was still a small fishing village without any special name, on the banks of the Ebrie lagoon. The name "Abidian" is the result of a misunderstanding: French officers asked a peasant the name of the village, but he thought they were asking him where he had been; he said he had been cutting wood, and his reply, transliterated into French, duly went onto the map.

The first European traders established themselves at Grand Bassam, directly on the coast. Many of their large, comfortable, old-fashioned houses are still there. But the site was too exposed to be a successful. port, and the wharf was destroyed twice by storms.

In 1904, the French Authorities decided to build a railway from the coast to the Niger river in the North. Abidjan was chosen as the railhead, and this naturally became the country's capital.

Agricultural products, wood and rubber flowed down from the interior to the coast, and at Abidjan were laboriously transshipped across the narrow isthmus to the sea.

The next obvious step was to cut a canal through this isthmus, to give direct occass paved.

for ocean-going ships to a sheltered port in the lagoon, it was only in 1950, at the third attempt, that this canal was finally opened.

Abidian is now one of the best ports in Western African, serving nearly 3,000 ships a year, and with a prosperous and expanding fishing fleet. It has become the second tuna

port in Africa. The harbor of Abidian offers rapid unloading facilities (waiting is never more than 36 hours) and complete security. The city, with more than a million inhabitants, has an ultra-modern central area and many international class hotels. Abidian offers every facility to

welcome businessmen and tourists. The airport, a short distance from the city, is well served by international airlines, and is already the biggest in French-speaking Africa; a British firm of consultants has been appointed to extend it. Domestic services to the country's other main centers are provided by the local airline, Air Ivoire.

The railway, which has not been extended, connects Abidian with Ouagadougeu, the Capital of Upper Volta. However, a considerable effort has been made to develop the country's rood system, which totals some 25,000 miles which are steadily being

ducts. These proportions will change as the local chocolate in- tious agricultural project of all is dustry develops. Most of this cocoa is bought by Holland, and this makes this country second only to France as an importer of Ivorian products.

### **Planned Growth** For Other Agricultural **Products**

Edible oils at present account for 6% of agricultural production. This is the result of two important Government initiatives: the palmoil plan, which got under way in 1963, and the coconut plan which started in 1967.

Subsequently, the Ivory Coast became in the space of a few years one of the main palm-oil producers in the world and is the second largest exporter of this product in

Banana and pineapple production has also developed fast in the last 10 years. The banana crop grew steadily until 1972, when it reached the figure of 200,000 tons, though this figure fell off in the following year due to drought. However, pineapple production has continued to grow very rapidly. Fresh-pineapple exports have avadrupled since independence, and the Ivory Coast is now the world leader for canned pineapple with a production of 150.000 tons a year.

Production to international standards involves considerable waste, of the order of 13 to 14,000 tons a year. Studies have been carried out on the possibility of using these, and they have demonstrated the feasibility of freezing and freeze-drying much of this valuable material to produce juice, and also powder for use in the biscuit and dietetic industries. Similar studies are being carried out for bananas.

Cotton is another crop of growing importance, and local spinning, weaving and garment-manufacture industries have grown adopted a five-year plan the obup. Rubber too is undergoing jective of which is to maintain spectacular development. There same 12 million acres of forest, are large plantations to the west and to reconstitute it progressiveof the country whose output it is by through replanting, especially planned to increase from the highly-sought-after species such

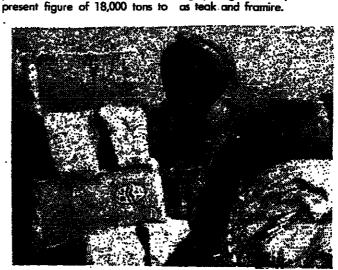
47,000 in 1985. The most ambifor sugar: 10 years ago there was no sugar cane here, but it is hoped to produce 300,000 tons by 1985, including about 200,000 tons for export. There will be 7 sugar refineries in the north of the country, an area that has so far known little investment. The success of this project, of course, depends on world sugar prices, which are at present very low.

### Food for Local Consumption

North, the Ivory Coast has never experienced famine. Its soil is rich. Not only has its population considerably increased, but it has become more prosperous and is demanding a higher standard of living. Thus the traditional staple diet of manioc and yarns is being supplemented by rice, bread and meat. Hitherto, these more sophisticated foodstuffs have often had to be impacted, but the aim is to achieve self-sufficiency, particularly in rice, in the near future. Fishing is an important industry on the coast. A fleet of trawlers will soon be operational and the Port of Abidian has the necessary facilities for rapid distribution of their cotch The only subject for warry in the

primary sector is the forest. Tim-

ber was once the Ivory Coast's leading source of income, and it is still its third. However, intensive exploitation has considerably reduced the surface area of the tropical forest: it has fallen from some 30 million acres in 1956 to 12 million in 1977. If the present felling rate of above 1,100,000 acres per year is continued there will be no more usable wood in 1985. The Government is under pressure both from the planters, who want to increase their acreage, and from the wood industry, which wants to continue or even increase felling. However, it has



Cotton—a crop of growing importance. much of which is transformed locally.

## Unlike the Schel countries to the

The country's long-term strategy, then, is to develop its agriculture and to create added value through local transformation, and to reduce dependence on foreign countries through uniport substitu-In 1960, there were less than 10,000 wage-earners in industrial enterprises in the country. Today, there are more than 60,000 in over 500 companies, and many

> tries. The most important industries at present established or at an advanced stage of planning Textiles: spinning, transformation and doth-garment manufacture, employing some 11,000 workers. Among the products produced, the most important is doth for jeans, most of which is produced and exported by a subsidiary of the American Bluebell Paper pulps on important

ambitious projects are at the

planning stage. By the year 2000,

the Ivory Coast will be a devel-

oped country. And it is already

the most industrialized of the

French-speaking African coun-

project for making paper pulp is planned for the San Pedro region, to the West of the coun-

Protein extraction: plans exist and partners are being sought for developing the extraction of protein from cotton meal and from alfalfa

Sugar refining: one refinery has been operational since 1975 and five more should have been commissioned by 1980. Total production will then be around 300,000 tons most of which will be available for export. It is also planned to develop associated industries for the manufacture of pharmaceutical alcohol, acetic acid, and yeasts.

Rubber: only 10% of total production, i.e. about 15,000 tons, is at present transformed in the country, but big developments are planned.



The oil refinery at Vridi. Crude is already flowing from a recently discovered field offshore.

milling of imported flour, oil refining, car assembly, ship repairing and of course tourism.

### OIL - THE BIG QUESTION SAN have MARK

Exploration for oil has been under way since 1971 by major international companies on the Continental Shelf offshore of the lvory Coast. Promising discoveries were made in 1974, and the first production well was brought an stream in October last year. It & much too early to say how much oil is there and the Ivory Coast Government is deliberately soft pedalling the prospects for the future. However, production III should partly cover domestic needs by 1980 or 1981, and this will lead to large savings of foreign currency.

The Ivery Coast is thus one of the best examples of countries  ${\mathbb V}$ that have successfully managed their transition from a former colonial past. It is stable politically, has good natural resources, and both its GNP and the living standards of its population are rising

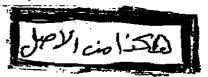
### Investment in the Ivory Coest

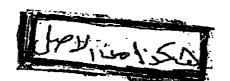
full facilities for transfer ring capital out of the country. an extremely flexible taxa

tion system. tax-free entry for equip ment and raw material used for production purinvestment regulations that

are the most liberal in French-speaking Africa.

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# The Talking Drums Beat an Ambiguous Message to Tourists

By Alan Hutchison

BANJUL Gambia (IHT) West Africa is an ambiguous place for the tourist to visit. The distances are daunting, the climate burnid, the wildlife hard to see and the people difficult to photograph.
With a few honorable exceptions. the food is awful. Yet the rewards staggering scenery, hospitality and the chance to observe young nations at an early stage of their development - can be enormous. For the observant traveler, West Africa is a stimulating destination; for the package tourist, the beaches are made of sand as beaches are

A token tourist industry exists in all the countries in the Economic Community of West Africa States (Ecowas), but it is the coastal states that have been the first to exploit their natural advantages. Gambia, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, and to a lesser extent Ghana, Sierra Leone. Togo and Benin, all offer vacations to sun seekers during the European winter. And in recent years there has been a small increase in the number of black Americans and Brazilians "going back" to West Africa to discover their roots.

The landlocked countries appeal less to the holidaymaker than to the serious student of African history and culture, or the anthropologist.



A contrast in living styles, Nigeria.

as the train chugs alongside a line of Tuaregs on camelback.

to Bamako, the Malian capital. Hot croissants are served for breakfast taste the prospect of well-heeled equally difficult to strike. At one as the train chugs alongside a line visitors coming to gawk at some of time nearly all African countries and culture, or the anthropologist.

But what adventurous traveler could resist the call of places with names like Ouagadougou. Dogondoutchi, Bobo Dioulasso or even Timbuktu? The most interesting way to travel inland is to take the very comfortable train from Dakar the train chugs alongside a line of Tuaregs on camelback.

Like other parts of the developing world, West Africa has had to corresponding danger is that tourist revenue was photograph their folksy rites. The corresponding danger is that tourists and cultural implications of tourists will be herded into enclosed and cultural implications of tourism. Many of the people within this area live at subsistence level, and

employ expatnate staff. Four operators have collected fare and ac-commodation money in the originating countries, leaving the host country to collect only local spending money. The equation is somewhat balanced by the employment that tourism generates, as well as by the encouragement it gives to lo-cal farmers to produce more food laxed and friendly people who will

and to crattsmen to produce more lay out the welcome mat for anyone more common than romance and

Gambia is a country that has weighed all these arguments and decided to develop the tourist industry. As a small country virtually dependent on one crop, groundnuts, for its survival, Gambia was anxious to find some other source of revenue. The few hundred visitors arriving in the late 1960s have now increased to around 25,000 a year, coming mainly from Scandinavia, during the dry October-to-May season. Gambia bene-fits by about \$3.5 million a year, which may not seem much until one realizes that the entire popula-tion of this country is only 500,000.

### Up the Market

The airport at Yundum is undergoing modernization to enable jumbo jets to land, and it is hoped that the country will be accommodating 30,000 visitors a year by 1980. A first-class hotel is also planned; at present there are none, which means Gambia may well be confined to package tourists, whose acute budget-consciousness ("one beer and two glasses") and "moral laxness" are causing concern. Gambian elders, apparently, are worried by the emergence of the professional beach boy and the possibly corrupting effect large crowds of foreigners with strange habits can have on a small population. One's abiding impression of Gambia however, where cricket is played in who visits their country.

Down the coast, but up the market, is the Ivory Coast, which has developed the most sophisticated tourist industry of any Ecowas country. Here the emphasis has been mainly on seaside resort complexes, like the Club Mediterrannee resort at Assinie, and others at Assouinde, Gouessesso and Boun-diali. The tourists expect, and get, French wine, good food and effi-cient facilities. But they have to pay for it: Like other former French colonies, the Ivory Coast suffers from an overvalued currency and the cost of living is extremely high. A good double room at the Ivoire,

the 750-bed luxury hotel at Abid-jan, costs about \$72 a night without breakfast. But Abidjan does boast over 1,500 first-class rooms and is actively bidding for the lucrative international conference market. At present some 45,000 tourists a year spend an estimated \$20 million visiting the Ivory Coast, and the long-term plans are to expand

### facilities for 300,000 visitors a year. Dilemma

The Ivory Coast epitomizes the dilemma experienced by other developing countries trying to exploit their tourist potential: The exploit is attracted to a holiday in Africa by the lure of romance, excitement and adventure - which he or she wants to experience in comfort and without danger. Since the reality of Africa is quite different - poverty.

be dressed up in tribal greasepaint, phoney war dances and dubious rit-

Quotations from official Ivorian tourist literature give a flavor of this tourist demimonde. In Yacou-ba country you will, apparently, be "dipped into mystery" and "oppor-tunities are not lacking to practice the ancient rites," while at Aben-gouron "songs and ritual dances will welcome your arrival. The whole country will be there. The whole country will be tappy. While sitting next to the king you will at-tend the ceremonies including folkthis tourist demimonde. In Yacoutend the ceremonies including folk-lore and ancestral traditions."

### Disneyland

These quotations are not presented to criticize the Ivorians, who in fact organize this sort of safari better than most. But the tourist might as well be in Disneyland. He is clearly not coming into contact with an Africa recognizable to anyone who lives there, and this puts a question mark over the whole West African tourist business.

West Africa probably holds greater appeal for the singular visitor, someone with time on his hands and a bent for traveling long distances, preferably by the local "Mammy Wagons" or the Peugeot station wagons that ply up and down the coast. From this vantage point one can savor the humor, the intimacy and the vitality of West Africa at close quarters.

Surrounding the tourist is a soci-

# Women Merchants Are Blamed for Price Distortion, Inflation

By Cameron Duodu

A CCRA, Ghana (IHT) — West
Africa's women merchants or "market mammies" -- have never recognized the borders artificially created by the British, the Germuns and the French during the scramble for Africa in the 1880s. They were the first Pan-African-

its, and for years they have crisscrossed the borders of present-day Chara, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cam-groun, Zaire and the Congo, occa-sionally visiting the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Senegal. The more adventurous even travel as (at north as Upper Volta, Niger and Mab.

These women traders are regarded with disfavor, even anger, by some governments critical of their selling procedures. They have been accused of distorting prices and, in Nigeria, blamed for increasing Nigeria, blamed for increasing inflation. But the women claim they work hard to earn their profits, and they are not without influ-

The Ghanaian and Nigerian traders call the French-speaking areas "French Line," and the goods they have sought from "the line" have traditionally been those that heavily - perfume, wines, liquor and eigarettes. Special textiles such as Dumas cloth from France, lace, velvet and brocade, which the gov- cies in the thriving black markets of bread, bags of rice and powd-



Interstate transport by 'mammy wagons.

ernments of Ghana and Nigeria their austere British masters and have classed as luxury goods, also their successors deemed fit to tax attract the interest of the women. Their grapevine infallibly provides them with the current exchange rates of the various curren-

that flourish all over West Africa. They also know what bribes are favored by personnel at the border and customs posts -- corned beef, canned sardines and sugar for the Ghanaians, for example, or loaves

ered maize for the Togolese and, of course, easily converted money preferably U.S. dollars. Behind the importers is a vast

network of other traders, who either occupy stalls in the markets of the urban areas or who have shops. At one stage, the government

and kiosks on street corners and in banned the women from selling eshomes. Still lower down the line are sential commodities — goods such en claim that the majority of them the women who carry head trays. as milk, canned fish, soap, sugar are not interested in exhibitionism. They either crowd the pavements and baby foods. Only specially desor saunter along, suddenly dashing into an office or, dodging other vehicles, running after a stopped rearguard action against the mea-car or bus. Some may have babies sure, and the goods disappeared perilously strapped on their backs. "Governments may not like us, rate that the government had to lift but they cannot deny that we work its ban and allow the women to sell hard," said a woman merchant in the items once again. Accra's Makola Market. She was referring to the unpopularity of the supply of essential commodities Ghana's women merchants, who is infinitely better than in Ghana,

commission to the shop manager so the Nigerian government that last as to get a consignment. Then we year it banned the importation of have to sit under the hot sun to sell lace, hoping thereby to discourage to the public. Yet when we charge a women from wearing expensive high price in order to make a profit, lace dresses to parties where Nigerito the public. Yet when we charge a they set price control officers on us ans conspicuously consume. to take us to prison," she complained. (On May 9, a pregnant the same time.) woman was sentenced to a fouryear prison term by an Accra circuit court for selling four cans of milk for \$3.48 instead of the official price of 83 cents.)

The government's anger at the is real indeed. It accuses them of distorting prices by hiding goods when they are plentiful, only to bring them out at exorbitant prices when the supply decreases.

ignated supermarkets could sell such items. But the women fought a from the supermarkets at such a

Even in oil-rich Nigeria, where are blamed for the high cost of the government accuses the market goods in that inflation-ridden countion. The fact that many of the "We've got to know where the goods are. Then we have to pay a (Champagne was also banned at

But the government was disap-pointed. In its latest budget, announced in April, it banned jewelery imports. As the federal commissioner of finance, Maj. Gen. James Oluleye, said, "Since the decree banning the importation of lace, jewelery has become the heaviest consumer of foreign exchange, with Nigerian women always in Cairo, Beirut or Switzerland, in search of

gold."

are not interested in exhibitionism. that they work hard to support families, usually large, whose male heads cannot always make ends meet, what with the depressed wages paid in inflation-prone West

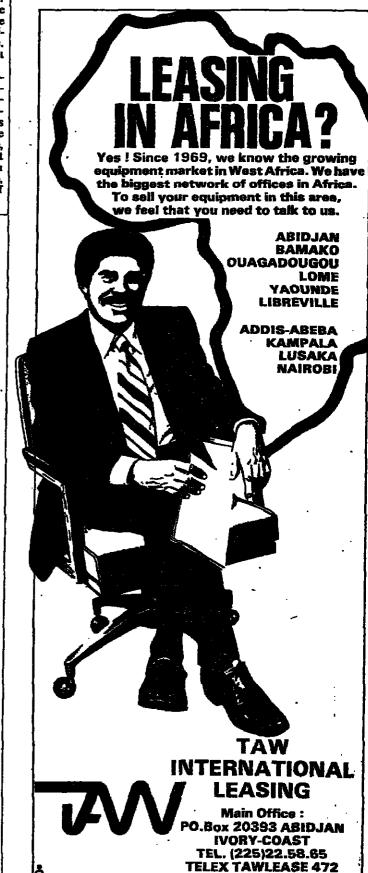
Indeed, many a bureaucrat or tycoon owes his education to the industry of a mother, an aunt or a sister. This partly explains the leverage that women possess in business in Ghana, Nigeria and else-

ety with one foot in the modern world, the other still planted in a more ancient world governed by natural rhythms and superstitions. The skyscrapers of Lagos and Abidjan have their counterpoints in the mud-built mosques of Ghana and Mali; the tractor and the wooden plough work side by side and the Nigerian civil servant goes home weekends to change his suit for the extravagant regalia of an ancient title. The Western world seems anemic by comparison. The talking drums of West Africa have beaten out an ambiguous message to the tourist, but those who respond in the right way will never forget the experience.

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# Mining in Most Areas Is Hampered by Conflicting Priorities

Smuggling on a vast scale has caused the closure of two (diamond) mines

By David Creffield

REETOWN, Sierra Leone (IHT) — Of the world's mineral resources, approximately one-third are in Africa — with a substantial part in West Africa. Yet, in spite of this latent treasure, the countries boasting these minerals remain among the poorest in the

Mining has still to have a significant effect on the grass-roots poverty of all the mineral-rich countries of West Africa, even Nigeria. A major factor behind this is the lack of investment in mining.

In the wake of the slump in commodity prices and raw materials since their 1974 peak levels, many of these countries have seen the need to transfer their investment emphasis to agriculture because of their inability in many cases to feed themselves and because of the high cost of imported foodstuffs.

At the same time there is a clear recognition that it is not agriculture but rapid industrialization that holds the key to economic independence from the developed

This fundamental conflict of priorities aggravates the individual problems that most West African countries are facing in mining.

### Smuggling

In Sierra Leone, for example, revenues from diamond mining have slumped. Smuggling on a vast scale has caused the closure of two mines and led to higher operating costs of others. It is estimated that there are as many as 30,000 illicit diamond diggers at work.

Production by the National Mining Co., Diminco, in which the Sierra Leone government has the majority share, fell from 700,000 carats in 1975 to 481,000 carats in 1976 and to 417,000 carats in 1977. The company's profits dropped by \$500,000 in 1977, with exports falling from \$71 million to \$60 million.

"Illicit mining is threatening the very existence of the company and makes the future very gloomy," says the Diminco managing director. Abu Koroma.

In an effort to reduce the losses from smuggling, the government has cut the export tax on diamonds from 7.5 percent to 2.5 percent. which is expected to all but eliminate the smugglers' incentive.

The government is also issuing more licenses to buyers to create a more open and competitive market. In addition, price increases permitted by the central selling organization — 15 percent in March 1977 and 17 percent in December of the same year - should cause an upturn in the company's 1978 profits and, more important, create funds for the purchase of new equipment to switch from alluvial to under-

### Calculated Risk

Complete re-equiping is necessary for this switchover to the more sophisticated method of extracting the gemstones. It is a calculated investment risk, but dewatering has

and led to higher operating costs of others. It is estimated that there are as many as 30,000 illicit diamond diggers at work.

already started at Koidu in preparation for the sinking of shafts. . Profit-seeking is not the most urgent motivate the government has to produce a more stable economy. For although the All People's Congress of President Siaka Stevens strong drop in popularity for the

living standards and the gulf between the lifestyle of the Freetown elite and the rural population are behind the loss of popularity that led last year to student riots and renewed assassination attempts on the president

was given another five-year man-date in Sierra Leone's elections last year, the party has suffered a mines to pay for development in rural areas are considered crucial if Lack of relief for already poor gain its popularity.

Sierra Leone is one of four countries in the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas) in which mining contributes at least 10 percent to the gross domestic product (GDP), the others being Niger, Nigeria (if oil is included), and Liberia.

### **High Quality Ore**

Liberia is also in trouble with its

exchange, iron ore. Iron ore has been crucial to the Liberian economy for more than a decade and is responsible for three-quarters of the country's foreign exchange

Because of the slump in the world steel market, Liberia is one of those countries desperately seeking other sources of revenue. At the same time, it realizes that the recession will not last forever and is

Not only have war-damaged in-dustries been rebuilt and in some

cases expanded, new ones have been established and business and

development generally are thriving in the area. The growth of new in-

dustries in the region during the last two years is proof that the Ibo territory is attracting its share of

posits of high quality ore in the country -- certainly enough to last until the end of the century in existing mines alone.

The oldest of Liberia's mining companies, the Liberia Mining Co. shut down last year when its Borni Hills Mine ran out of ore. The remaining three companies have an annual capacity of 23 million metric tons but they are working at only 70 percent of capacity.

These three companies exported a total of 20.5 million metric tons in 1976, worth \$331.6 million. Although not yet released, the figures for 1977 are expected to be well down. Lamco JV (the Liberian-American Swedish Minerals Joint Venture Co.) accounts for more than 60 percent of all the ore mined production to Bethlehem Steel in

the United States. The other two companies (the National Iron Ore Mining Co. and the Bong Mining Co.) struggle for a share of the shrinking market elsewhere.

The one success story in West Africa is in Niger, where uranium exploitation has caused such an economic boom that the government is seriously contemplating the abolition of basic income tax this

Niger's output last year was 2,000 metric tons of the precious mineral, making it the fifth largest producer in the world.

This month Japan's Overseas Uranium Resources Development Corp. began production at the Akcoula mine. Output is expected to reach a phenomenal 2,600 metric tons annually, of which Japan plans to import 1,130 metric tons. By 1980, the Akouta mine will be supplying an estimated 10 percent of Japan's requirements for nuclear

One drawback is that Niger's uranium deposits are concentrated in the remote and barren mountainous areas near the border with Algeria. Mining companies have agreed to join forces to build a road to the mining area. Other routes to open the area further are also being

With the quadrupling of the price of uranium in the last five years, Australia's problems in de-veloping its industry and Canada's export embargo, Niger could at last be set for economic take-off.

For the other mineral-rich constries of West Africa the future is not so rosy. While they remain suppliers, and not processors, of raw they are in the hands of the foreign multinationals. West Airica through the Economic Community of West African States (Ecowas). has recognized the urgency of changing this situation.

At last November's session of the Ecowas Ministerial Council in Lagos, Nigeria's federal minister for economic development Dr. Awoniyi Adewoye, said that while African countries had "the outward trappings of sovereignty -- a multicolored flag, a national anthem and an airline," real independence still cluded them.

He pointed out that it is only through mineral extraction and industrialization that this independence will come.

# Eight Years After Biafra, Ibos in Business Nationwide

L 1967, the then Lt. Col. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu-Ojukwu, military governor of the eastern region of Nigeria, called an emergency meeting of the region's consultative assembly to review the

growing strains with Lagos. The next day in Lagos, Gen. Yakubu Gowon proclaimed a state of emergency and announced the division of Nigeria into 12 states, cutting the Ibo heartland of the eastern region into three. On May 30, Lt. Col. Ojukwu de-

clared the independent Republic of Biafra. Gen. Gowon "dismissed" him from the army and as governor of the east, and the federal government announced that it was taking 'clinical action." The Nigerian civil war had begun.

Biafra had some initial successes. but by October 1967 federal forces had captured its capital. Enugu. There followed more than two years of a war of attrition: Britain and the Soviet Union supported the federal government with military equipment; France, Portugal and South Africa supported Biafra. Before the war ended, sharp divisions had been created inside Africa and elsewhere; there were accusations of genocide — never proved — and four African states (Tanzania, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Zambia) recognized Biafra.

when Gen. Ojukwu handed over power to his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Philip Effiong, and fled to the racks in Lagos and the war was

## **Eight Years Later**

Now, eight years later, how do the Ibos fare? Perhaps in retrospect the greatest achievement of the Gowon years from 1970 to 1975 will be seen as the policy of reconciliation and rehabilitation to draw the Ibos back into the mainstream of Nigerian life. Such reconciliation was needed, for the civil war was one of the harshest of the century, certainly as far as Africa was concerned. The Ibos and related tribes make up perhaps a quarter of the total population of Nigeria. They are an aggressive, dynamic people who can make an immense contri-

bution to their country.
In February 1976 Nigeria's 12 states were further divided to make a total of 19 and the Ibo Central-Eastern State - the core of what had been Biafra - became two states: Anambara and Imo. By splitting the predominantly Ibo state into two, the government eliminated lingering fears of Ibo domination while at the same time

pleasing the Ibos, whose inter-group divisions are probably as many as those for the country as a whole. Indeed, since the division Ivory Coast. On January 15, 1970, that was decreed in February 1976
Maj. Gen. Efflong signed the formal act of surrender at Dodan Barsaid shortly before he was assassinated that the redivision of Nigeria into 19 states was final - there has been some lbo agitation for additional divisions to be made to reflect other differences within the Ibo territory as a whole.

### Doubtful

Despite fears elsewhere in Nigeria, Ibo solidarity is a doubtful thing; and the rest of the country

not seriously contending for the main political positions, including the presidency. Their importance will come from their voting strength and the support they can give to the other groups. There is bound to be bitterness after a long and bloody civil war; yet in Nigeria the federal govern-

constantly expecting that the Ibos

will try to dominate again. Indeed,

in the current preparations for the

return to civilian rule the Ihos are

tory and the Ibos have accepted defeat gracefully and come to terms

the major development projects re-sulting from Nigeria's oil wealth, especially those projects devised as part of the giant Third Plan. Among the pre-war industries that are now restored and back in full production, are Nigeria Construction and Furniture Co. at Enugu; Textile Printers, Onitsha; Nigeria Cement Co., Nkalagu; Niger-Steel

## Nigerian Oil the Driving Force

try and in the southwest. Esso is also studying possibilities in Niger. Oil traces have been found near I ake Chad in the south. More interesting for Ecowas at

present are some of the oil spin-offs taking place. In Senegal, for example, two oil-related developments now underway will be vital additions to the economy. The first is the Dakar marine dry dock and ship repair complex which, when completed, will be able to service tankers of up to 500,000 tons. It er large refinery has been built at

should be operational by 1980. Secondly, a new petrochemical complex is being built at Cayar: It is a government project assisted by the Iran State Oil Co. Once the refinery has been completed, plastic, synthetic rubber and fertilizer plants are also to be added to the complex. The refinery will be ready in 1983 and will have an annual ca-pacity to handle 1,250,000 tons.

In Togo, as a direct result of its close relations with Nigeria, anoth-

million, the refinery will be able to handle up to 20,000 bpd. It is being served by a 4.5-kilometer pipeline from six loading arms for tankers of up to 60,000-tons capacity. The refinery, which was built by two British companies, was formally opened by President Etienne Gnassingbe Eyadema at the beginning of

Not only will it cater to Togo's needs, but it will produce exports for Niger and Upper Volta.

Brewery, Umuahia; Modern Ceramics, Umuahia; Aba Textile Mills, Aba. The list goes on.

### Thos

One of the features of pre-civil

war Nigeria was the extent to which Ibos were to be found throughout the country: This is again the case today. Ibos are active all over Nigeria: as clerks and artisans in Lagos; as shopkeepers; in public relations, advertising and journalism — many owners, managers or editors of magazines are tho. They are found in most acti-tivies from which money is to be made although much of their former arrogance has vanished; they are more cautious and less ready to flaunt their wealth. In Port Har-court there is still a great deal of Ibo property abandoned during the war that has not been returned, nor has compensation been paid for it and this perhaps is the most obvious reminder that the Ibos lost the war. They are reluctant, now, to acquire property outside their own states. One result is a boom in construction and building in both Anambara and Imo states, which are competing with each other in development terms - a healthy sign for both the Ibos and Nigeria



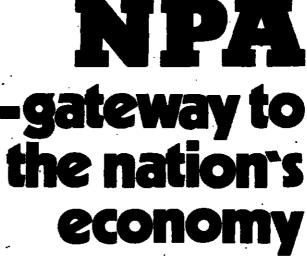
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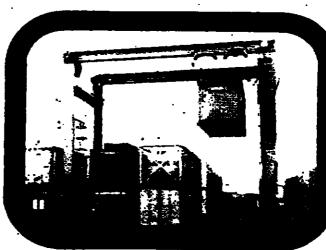
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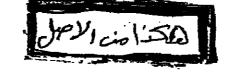
(iii) Quayside Cranes of 10 and 6 tonnes (iv) Forklift Trucks—(electrical

and diesel) of various capacities

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(vi) Mobile and Floating Cranes (vii) Front-end loaders (viii) Straddle carriers

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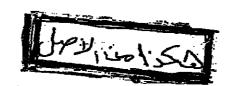
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# Multilateral Sources Supply Foreign Aid

(Continued from Page 1) cone \$8 million for cotton, port de-velopment and other projects.

### **Economic Miracle**

The economic miracle of the Ivowith whom the country has maingiped close relations since indece. There are now more Adition, the Ivory Coast receives

When President Carter visited

When President Carter visited Africa earlier this year the first visit to the continent by a U.S. president — he went to Liberia from Lagos. Although it was only a courtesy call to one of Africa's smallest countries, the visit reflected the fact that Liberia has the longest standing relationship with the United States of any African state.

smallest countries, the visit reflected the fact that Liberia has the longest standing relationship with the United States of any African

president — he went to Liberia countries. In 1976, Liberia from Lagos. Although it was only a launched its first National Development Plan. The major sources of outside capital for this will be the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

The nation's economy is now doing quite well and its external debts are in a good deal better shape then then there is a first state of the state of

is receiving substantial aid from the World Bank and the EEC. Mali's total aid from all sources in 1977 came to \$200 million. Even though a large proportion of this was in the form of grants, the country faces an increasing problem of debt servic-

Neighboring Mauritania is better off than Mali. Although it has a va-niety of mineral deposits, world prices are stagnant, and its foreign

unity has already been given to Ecowas by the two small states of Liberia and Sierra Leone. In Octo-

ber 1973, they set up the Mano River Union. A customs area with

a common external tariff was insti-

tuted in April 1977, and the two na-

tions are working on joint projects in communications and industry.

Both countries now have a com-

mon tariff on all but a few contro-

versial categories of goods, such as automobiles, on which Liberia lev-ies low, and Sierra Leone very high.

Sacrifice

Adjustment meant considerable

sacrifice on the part of both Sierra

Leone, from the point of view of

bia, but it has had to abandon some development projects recently because of lack of financing.

substantial aid from France, the EEC and the World Bank and is undertaking a series of large projects. In this respect it is similar to Togo, which also receives substan-tial EEC aid. Ninety percent of its exports go to EEC members, while they provide 70 percent of Togo's imports. In February 1977, for example, the EFC provided funds for a railway to link Lome with Tabligbo, where a clinker factory

Upper Volta has the unfortunate to exploit its manganese reserves Bank and the EDF have been com-

Finally, in a reverse situation, Nigeria has now become a modest ough important aid donor for some of its neighbors. This policy started in the early 1970s under Gen. Yakabu Gowon. A number of Francophone states have received Nigerian aid. They include Chad, Bearian Togo and Niger, which used to rely upon subventions from France to help their budgets. Four countries affected by drought in Sahel — Mali, Mauritania, Upper Volta and Senegal - received grants from Nigeria. Although the government has not released figures, the amounts are estimated to have come to approximately \$7.9 million. Nigeria is now increasing

Guy Arnold has written several books on Africa, including the re-cently published "Modern Nigeria."

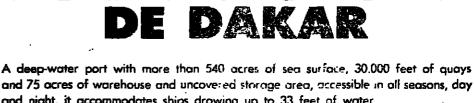
indebtedness is steadily rising. It can expect reasonable financial belp from the more conservative Senegal, one of the more eco-nomically sound countries, receives

complex is being built.

distinction of being the poorest country in Africa, although major developments are now under way which are of high quality. Funds from West Germany, Japan, France, the African Development mitted to Somitam, a government company that is to develop the manganese. Otherwise the main source of foreign aid is France, which provides some essential sub-

its aid in other directions

Most of the members of Ecowas look to the West in terms of trade and historic ties as well as for aid. The complications of readjustment among 16 highly disparate countries are obviously far more problematical, but the Mano River The pattern is changing, however, and night, it accommodates ships drawing up to 33 feet of water.





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ny Coast, the most influential Francontone member of Ecowas, has been constantly boosted by France. than 45,000 Europeans living in the country — more than four times the figure at the time of independince — and a quarter of these are appearant, that is, French technical assistance personnel doing overseas work in lieu of national service. In shstantial aid from a variety of

Africa earlier this year — the first debts are in a good deal better centrating on large-scale agricultur-tist to the continent by a U.S. shape than that of most African al development plans, for which it

(Continued from Page 1)

figuria's dominance and had stood

for a wider community includ-

Ecowas held a summit meeting

this year in Lagos at the end of April and made its first purely po-

mical decision when it passed a

protocol of non-aggression. The bow-16 states (including the Cape Verde Islands) agreed not to attack

such other and to recognize existing barders as definitive. This unusual

eve seems to have been prompted

y the fears caused by the Ethiopi-

Africa. It was also designed to

avid recurrence of border hostili-

es such as that between Mali and

Upper Volta in 1974 and the

that have frequently closed borders

conomic, as the Lagos summit Ismonstrated by concentrating on

nch issues as the lowering of cus-

oms tariffs, convertibility of cur-

encies and the freedom of move-

ad disrupted communications.

utes between Benin and Togo

-Somali dispute on the other side

Non-Aggression

ing Zaire, signed the treaty.

Observers say a fundamental problem for Ecowas is that the creation of a common market will most likely attract capital and enterprise to the richest urban centers at the expense of the poorer

**Ecowas Moves Toward Economic Unity** 

problem for Ecowas is that the cre- ent on customs and excise duties as ation of a common market will the principal sources of governterprise to the richest urban centers has been to set up a Fund for at the expense of the poorer (mostlandlocked) states. As customs barriers are lowered, the countries with the biggest and most efficient industries will benefit at the ex-But Ecowas' main objectives are pense of their weaker neighbors.

landlocked) states.

## Customs

Another problem is that most Sahelian states (those immediately south and west of the Sahara Observers say a fundamental desert) are almost entirely depend-

most likely attract capital and en-ment revenue. The Ecowas solution Cooperation, Compensation and Development. It has already been set up, with headquarters in Lome, the capital of Togo. Its job will be to compensate the poorer countries as they lose customs revenue to the richer countries. The main donors to the compensation fund are certain to be Nigeria, Ghana, the Ivo-ry Coast, Liberia and Senegal. Most of the other countries will be

customs revenue, and Liberia, which had to increase tariffs and create some inflation. But the effort was apparently considered worthwhile.

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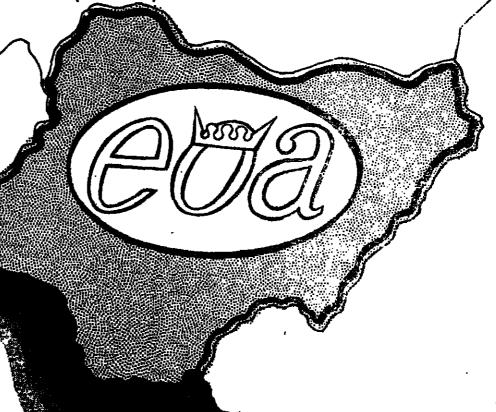
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# Ivory Coast Shipping Minister: 'Our Liberation Is Via Sea'

A BIDJAN, Ivory Coast (IHT)

With West Africa's most comprehensive shipping policy, the lvory Coast is setting a trend in giv-ing the region a far greater say, and eventually share, in the sea transportation of its foreign trade.

Since 1974, Lamine Fadika, the Ivory Coast's 36-year-old shipping minister, has laid the basis for expanding Ivorian control over all aspects of its seaborne trade, while actively campaigning for similar policies on the regional level.

Trade accounts for two-thirds of our gross domestic product (GDP)," he explains. "A total of 94 percent is transported by sea, and we spend about \$1.2 billion, or 13 percent of our GDP on freight over 90 percent paid to foreign shipowners. Freight rates add an average of 9 percent to the prices of our exports and 14 percent to prices of our imports — but account for over 25 percent of our investment costs.

"Foreign shipping lines, with French shipowners playing a pre-ponderant role, do not try to adapt their activities to our needs. Many practices forced on us are highly abusive. Most ships leave our ports partly empty, and shipowners try to coup by pushing up freight rates. The present 40 percent surplus of ship space over supply of cargo is costing us some \$120 million a

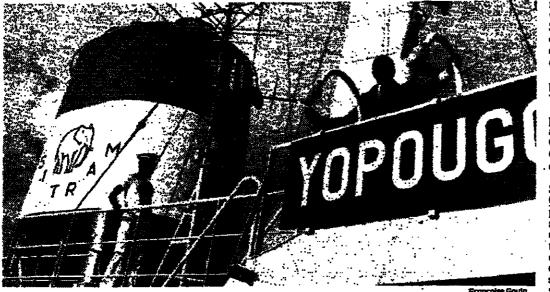
year.

"This excessive dependence makes us powerless to run our

Mr. Fadika's response has been to launch an ambitious fleet expansion program, set up a series of state-controlled companies to supply shipping services previously provided almost entirely by foreign firms and sign cargo-sharing pacts with Belgium. West Germany and France (further pacts with Italy and Spain are under negotiation). The pacts allocate 40 percent of Ivorian trade to each signatory and 20 percent to third flags. The minis-ter expects to eventually reduce the Ivory Coast's maritime transportation costs by about 30 percent.

### Code of Conduct

The Ivory Coast was one of the first of the 25 developing countries to ratify the 1974 UN Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, voted ported by Western nations, apart breaking 15 months.



Lamine Fadika, right, the Ivory Coast's shipping minister.

from Belgium, France, West Germany, Japan, Spain, Turkey and Australia. For lack of ratification by developed nations, the code has not yet entered into force.

But the Ivory Coast is determined to apply the code's provisions. From carrying less than 5 percent of its own 9-million-ton trade a year, it aims at 20 percent overall in 1980 and 40 percent of its

The state-owned shipping company, Sitram, is taking delivery of eight 16,500-ton convertible containerships between November 1977 and November 1978, doubling its cargo capacity, while a further 12 vessels of similar capacity are expected to be ordered between

Europe, its main trading partner, million. With its network of 51 ready one of Africa's leading ship-ping lines. This year, service to the United States will be added to its regular runs to Western Europe. Sitram also has ambitious containerization plans.

The Ivory Coast's only private now and 1980. ship-owning company, Sivomar, Sitram handled 647,000 tons in 1976-77, showing a turnover of \$52 President Felix Houphouet-Boig-

my's sons-in-law, Simplice Zinzou, who holds 66 percent of the firm's \$2.3 million capital. The balance is owned by the Danish shipping company, DFDS A/S. Mr. Zinzou expects the fleet of four chartered 16,500-ton cargo ships to be re-placed and expanded by its own ressels later.

The six-vessel Comaran Co., 96percent owned by a French citizen although registered in the Ivory Coast, has residual rights on Ivory Coast cargoes, but may be bought out by the state in a few years.

Sitram has a controlling stake in SISA (Societe Internationale de Consignation) along with leading private operators. A consignment agency, SISA services about 70 percent of ships carrying Ivory Coast trade and aims to become the largest organization of its kind in Afri-SISA also serves as a forum for shipowners to sort out sailing schedules and cargo reserves.

SISA is backed by the powerful Ivory Coast Shippers' Office (Office Ivorien des Chargeurs, OIC), which works to rationalize and eventually eliminate the space surplus, monitors allocation of cargoes, especially on trades covered by cargo-sharing pacts, and negotiates freight-rate reductions with liner conferences. OIC's directorgeneral. Die Bonao, claims such negotiations yielded cuts worth more than \$100 million in 1977 alone.

company, has also been set up by Sitram. Last year, it handled more than I million tons passing through the Ivory Coast's two ports of Abidjan and San Pedro.

Sietrans (Societe Ivorienne d'Engineering en Transports Maritimes et en Logistique Internationle) started operations this year as a consulting office for the movement of turnkey industrial installations "ex-works to on site" in the Ivory Coast. In addition, it will aid Ivorian exporters in lowering their export costs. Sitram's controlling 64

percent stake is accompanied by 6-

percent shares held by six forward-

ing agencies (four French, one Bel-

gian and one Brazilian). Sietrans' director-general, Fran-cis Alexandre, a Frenchman who previously headed a local company of one of Sietrans' French share holders, the Rothschild-controlled SAGA, sees a leading role for the company. "Sietrans," he points out. "is charged with consulting on all trade transactions of government offices, state-owned or controlled companies (accounting for most of Ivorian trade) and of private firms

seeking state guarantees." Sietrans subcontracts all actual forwarding operations, with shareholders having preemptive rights in hids for services.

The shipping minister, Mr. Fadi-

enne d'Operations Maritimes), a zation, which will fight against "Il- ber countries' 40 percent can licit manipulation," and "imposed shares. This move could involve prices," considerably reducing Ivorian import and export costs. "For this reason," he adds, "some foreign private interests strongly op-

posed its creation." Mr. Fadika hopes other African countries will follow suit, adding that several West African states have set up national shipping lines, shippers' councils and port-han-

dling companies. It was the Ivory Coast that initi-ated and hosted the first 20-nation Conference of West and Central African Shipping Ministers, held in May 1975. After adopting a wideranging maritime charter, the conference has since met yearly, setting up a series of regional bodies to de-

fend joint shipping interests.

A committee of the West African
Union of Shippers' Councils,
chaired by the Ivory Coast, regularly negoriates freight rate reductions with liner conferences, while the re-cently established West African Port Association will be promoting common accounting procedures and commissioning technical stud-

The Association of African Ship ping Lines has started to unify ship-owning policies. At the Dakar ministerial meeting in January, it was decided to move towards arrangements for joint orders for ships abroad and for the eventual pooling or regionalization of memleading role for some of West Affin ca's larger fleets, such as the Ivo Coast's.

### A Warning

Mr. Fadika points out that W African shipping lines belonging liner conferences are more more insisting on the 40:40:20 a go-sharing rule and that this has ready been adopted inside Mediterranean-West African C

ference (Mewac).
He warns that failure by Western industrial states to rethe 1974 UN code could soon in to "excesses" and a proliferation national regulation and bilan

cargo-sharing pacts.

Mr. Fadika is deeply concern
by the failure of the European Enomic Community (EEC) transtation ministers' meeting this is
to agree to a joint community is fication of the code, which wo

have brought it into force.
"A new international marik order, fairer to the Third Work dustrial states' cooperation, but would be inefficient," be warms the UN code cannot come it force, he thinks the next best tion would be regional agreement i.e., between Africa and the EECs. "Our liberation is via the sea-

## Nigerian Cement Block Removed and the Ports Shipshape

AGOS, Nigeria (IHT) — From L AGOS, Nigeria (IHT) — From this office on the top floor of the Nigerian Ports Authority

three years ago.

He can watch vessels unloading at the extended berths at Apapa with special facilities for container freight. Six new berths will be completed by the end of this year.

He can see midstream unloading by lighters going on at a faster rate than ever before. More ships are now being discharged midstream than on the hard quays.

And through the Lagos heat haze, he can just see the massive new "instant harbor" on Tin Can through by developing countries Island, four kilometers away. It was and the Soviet bloc but not sup-

Three years ago it was a different story. Run-down rusty hulks stood bow to stern as far as the eye could (NPA) on the marina in Lagos, see. An average of 400 ships at a managing director Alhaji Tukur time waited off Lagos for berths—can view a heartening sight that 250 of them cement carriers. The would have seemed impossible supply of cement to Nigeria became a national and international scandal and made millionaires out of a good number of Nigerians and

> The average waiting time for ships was between eight and 12 months, a delay of little concern to their owners, who were being paid demurrage at rates of \$1,500-\$6,000 a day. Demurrage payments for the year 1975-76 totaled \$130 million and at one time were running at \$1 million a day.

A number of unscrupulous ship-owners recalled vessels from the breakers' yards, filled them with Apapa and the "instant harbor" at for the Tin Can Island project.

On arrival at Lagos, crews were paid off and a skeleton gang was drop in Nigeria's oil revenues and left to carry out day-to-day mainte-

Misguided optimism on the part of the regime of Gen. Yakabu Gowon, plus Nigeria's insatiable appetite for development, created available than ships waiting. One the opportunity for the importation significant indication of the draof 16 million metric tons of cement. Private Nigerian importers ordered another 4 million metric tons. The cement ship in port. entire 20 million metric tons were to be delivered within a year. Yet Nigeria's ports had a capacity of only 2.5 million metric tons a year. The predictable result was chaos and congestion.

Today, with the new berths at Berger, which was also responsible

cement and sent them to Nigeria to Tin Can Island, plus the rigorous cash in on the demurrage racket. implementation of import rules, things are running smoothly. The nance during the long and lucrative also made a major contribution to the decongestion - to such an extent that at the beginning of this year the Lagos port and the Tin Can Island port had more berths matic turnaround was that during that time there was only one

> Another factor in the deconge tion has been the smoother flow of traffic around Lagos since the opening of the latest phase of a ring-road system constructed by the West German company, Julius

One port official said: "If you had, say, a fleet of 10 vehicles and a warehouse at Ikeja [airport] 15 miles away, you used to find that each vehicle could only make the journey from the port once a day because of the traffic go-slow. Now, because of the smoother flow of traffic, the same vehicle can make the same journey twice or even three times in one day."

Although the congestion in the port itself has been cleared, congestion in port sheds and warehouses had been a serious problem until very recently when unclaimed goods were auctioned off at giveaway prices by the NPA, much to the delight of traders from nearby Ajegunie — "Jungle city."

The Nigerian harbor authorities have also had to solve another mg, particularly by canoe-loads of pirates who paddle in for night attacks on vessels at anchor waiting to unload. The incidents have been numerous. The International Chamber of Shipping, representing the companies of 28 nations, is threatening to order a boycott on Nigeria unless its authorities act

The modern-day pirates, who are always heavily armed, first drew international attention in mid-November when the captain of the Danish freighter Lindiger Ivory was killed and his body thrown overboard. All 14 of his crew members were injured in the attack. A week later, a pirate gang raided the Spanish vessel Joselin, injuring the captain and several crewmen. December, the pirates stormed a

problem - the high level of thiev- Soviet ship. But the Soviets a ready, shot all seven invaders that radioed the Nigerian authorit that "some bodies appeared to," floating in the harbor." They il., steamed away without unload

the ship's cargo.

The next attack was on the f ship, African Dawn, waiting aimost 100 other vessels to unk cargo for the Lagos Trade P The raiders were frightened off, the captain ordered a 24-b watch throughout the 32-day for docking space and during 22 days required for unloading

The Nigerian government at 1 blamed the attacks on foreign then ordered several raids on ing villages around Lagos in andifort to stamp out the pirary. No rious attacks have occurred since

# Moving ahead with people in mind



Today's efforts are building tomorrow's Nigeria, and the Ibru Organisation is proud to be able to make a major contribution to those efforts.

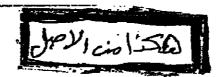
Over the years we have grown from a small trading company into one of the leading business operations in Nigeria, but we have kept in mind one basic fact - progress is about people.

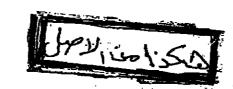
We started with fish, and fish means protein. To bring this protein to the people cheaply, we pioneered a modern fishing and freezing industry in Nigeria, and to make it widely available we built up a comprehensive cold storage and distribution network.

From this sound base we have moved into other important areas of activity; areas like Agriculture, Healthcare, Housing and Education and we are keen to pursue our role in today's Nigeria by helping to provide people with the basics they need to build tomorrows's Nigeria.

The Ibru Organisation 33 Creek Road, PMB1155 Apapa, Lagos Telephone: 46504-6 Telex: 21324. Cables: Ibru Lagos

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## **BUSINESS**

for Eurobond investors to dump

their dollar holdings and move else-

where. In addition, the very wide

difference in interest rates available

rencies amply covers the currency

Strauss Turnbull found that the

recoup on the currency rise what

A recent study by Strauss Turn-

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY 31,1978

FINANCE

## Euromarket.

## **Dollar Market Remains Steady** As Gold, Swiss Franc Appreciate

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 30 (IIIT) - An uning in ven-denominated bonds. Decalm gripped the Eurobond lays in delivery have been running up to 30 days and dealers are relucsere hoisted all around it: Gold, tantly obliged to trade against letthe traditional measure of internaters of guaranteed delivery. Both rional confidence, broke through the Association of International Bond Dealers and Euroclear have penetrable level — and the Swiss franc set new highs against the dol-ar as well as the Deutsche mark. been discussing these problems with Japanese officials, but the delays continue.

This all adds up to little incentive

For the first time in more than a decade of intermittent monetary mmoil, the Deutsche mark was on the sidelines. Although it strengthmed against the dollar, it remained percent away from the all-time th of 2 to the dollar set earlier on dollar securities over other cur-

While the mark is far from being "suspect" currency, its glitter has bull of London illustrates this point. The report was based in point. The report was based on interest and exchange rates prevalent in mid-April. Since then dollar interest rates have moved up sharply while rates in other currencies have moved up sharply while rates in other currencies have moved very little, which would make the contract of the contract of the contract of the currencies have moved very little, which would make the contract of the contract of the currencies. including incastres. While the moved very aftile, which would make the percentages shown below understate the situation as it exists today.

Given the interest rates and exchange rates are change rates.

The fact that the situation is the fact that the situation is the fact that the situation is the fact that the situation. despite the fact that the rate of in-

ilation is already one of the lowest in the world and still declining.
Nevertheless, the mark is not the refuge" currency it was a few manths ago and, as a result, specularity in the world and still declining.

Deutsche mark would have had to appreciate 16.6 percent over five years — to 1.75 DM per dollar — before bond investors would begin to show a profit by having bought Jaine "hot money" has one less low-interest DM bonds instead of high-interest dollar bonds. The limited haven, given the existing resolutions on foreign purchases of move 20.2 percent to 1.50 francs to eturities and interest payments on the dollar before investors would

PARIS, July 30 (IHT) - Bankers who have been arguing for some weeks whether the interest rates charged on syndicated loans are really beading up are about to get a definitive answer.

Synchested Bank Loans

While Nigeria and Morocco have agreed to conditions on new loans which represent a hardening in favor of the banks, some analysts have argued that this reflected the deterioration in the credit standing of the borrowers rather than a shift in overall market conditions. They could justify this position by pointing to Greece, which looks like it is about to set a new low in borrowing terms, or to Italy which just has or to Comecon's International Investment Bank, which is currently arranging a \$450million loan at the most favorable terms it ever got, albeit the terms, starting at %-point over the London interbank offered rate (Libor), are equal to other recent East European loans.

However, bankers appear to agree that a loan being negotiated for Venezuela, if approved, would signal the end to the long decline in interest rates and the beginning of an uptrend. A syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal is offering to put together a \$500-million, 10-year loan carrying a split margin over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) of

Venezuela last tapped the market in January, raising \$1 billion for 10 years at a flat margin of 4-point over Libor. There was reportedly considerable difficulty in placing that loan, which would justify sweetening the terms on any new operation. Nevertheless, bankers outside the offering syndicate voiced surprise that Venezuela would go along with this and said that if the government agreed it would confirm "a major turn" in

market conditions While the liquidity of banks remains ample, a growing number of insti-tutions are coming up against self-imposed limits on loans to specific countries - little surprise as some \$33 billion of syndicated Eurocurrency loans were arranged in the first six months of this year compared to \$41.8 billion for all of 1977 (according to figures compiled by Morgan Guaranty

"Country limits are decided by the board at a certain margin," a leading Continental banker said. Given the continued lack of corporate demand for cash and the ample liquidity of banks, he said that "increasing country limits would be considered if the profitability is a good one." (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

and lost about 7 percent against the Only investments in yen bonds

would have paid off to date as it has risen 15 percent against the dol-lar and the breakeven point cited in the study is 11.4 percent. Starting today, it is questionable

whether investors can anticipate The yen is also setting new highs they had given up in potential significant continued declines of the dollar, but this is only a freinted outlet for speculators, given Since that study, the dollar has cies that would make switching out gained I percent against the mark of the dollar worthwhile. U.S. eco-

nomic growth is slowing and many experts predict a recession while West Germany and Japan are committed to an expansion. The U.S. trade and current-account deficits

change rate should be lifted. In any event, the fact is that there has been no evidence that investors are dumping their dollar boldings. To the contrary, dealers (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Over-Counter

should narrow significantly and a

major depressant on the dollar's ex-

## **Diverse Factors Are Cited**

## Rise in Gold Price: It Was 'Inevitable'

Gold markets thrive on the ills of the dollar, and futures contracts for the precious metal soared last week

as the dollar fell to new lows. After a week of nervous trading, near-term gold-futures prices rose to more than \$200 an ounce on New York's Commodity Exchange Friday, following the example set in major European bullion markets

that morning.
"I thought the world was coming to an end...After the gold opening. it was like there was no tomorrow said one analyst after a day of hec-tic trading in New York.

But it was inevitable. It's the kind of thing we've been talking about since the fall. There was no one specific news item that spurred

the market on." In Tokyo, the dollar closed at record lows against the yen every day of the week after sinking ough the psychological 200-yen

barrier Monday. Silver and platinum futures also scored gains with the upward surge in gold prices.

.Stage Was Set

The stage was set for such wholesale record-breaking over the last several weeks, analysts said, with several factors creating a gold-hun-

gry climate: · Volatile trade in foreign currencies, with the dollar plummeting against the yen but holding its own intermittently against the Swiss franc and the Deutsche mark.

 Continuing disappointment in the outcome of the recent economic summit at Bonn, and signs that Congress is reluctant to approve President Carter's efforts to reduce the U.S. trade deficit by imposing an oil import fee.

• Continuing fears that oil-exporting nations would decide to the American Stock Exchange's market value index moved repeatedly to peg oil prices to a combination of new highs.

clusively to the dollar.

**New York Stock Market** 

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT) - Stock prices pushed higher last week

without flinching in the face of normally disheartening developments. The

market even managed to move ahead on Friday, a day when the price of

gold moved above \$200 an ounce for the first time and when the June

index of consumer prices edged into double-digit territory on an annual

that interest rates won't rise imminently - and hopes for a reduction in

The Dow Jones industrial average, gaining nearly 19 points between Tuesday and Thursday, broke through overhead resistance on the stock charts and finished at 856.29 with a weekly advance of 22.87 points.

compared with the previous week's 142,3 million.

Sales ia Net 180s High Law Last Ch've

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 152.8 million shares,

Sparkling profit reports and numerous dividend increases helped the

narket along as Polaroid, one of Wall Street's former favorites, got billing

as a star performer. Early in the week, one brokerage-house analyst put a

"buy" tag on the photography stock after revising profit forecasts upward for both 1978 and 1979. The analyst also predicted a more generous dividend payout. As it turned out, Polaroid (which, along with Eastman

Kodak, already had issued improved earnings for the June quarter) did

raise its dividend to a \$1.00 annual rate from 80 cents. For the week, Polaroid finished at 47 with a gain of 5 % points.

It was a week when stock prices managed to ignore the sort of news — namely, record postwar lows in the American dollar against the Japanese

yen in foreign-exchange dealings — that sent it plunging last winter. And, despite repeated warnings in some quarters of Wall Street that secondary,

or less-seasoned, stocks were due for a downfall after their prolonged rise.

What investors appeared to focus on, instead, was the big decline in money supply - announced late Thursday and interpreted as an omen

 News that Energy Secretary James Schlesinger would travel to China, boding ill in traders minds for already-strained U.S.-Soviet ior commodity analyst with Bache, Halsey, Stuart and Shield in New

• Indications by Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller that the Fed is reluctant to impose inflation-quenching measures so beavy as to risk recession.

world over viewed this as inflation- but which showed a continuing ary when taken in context with the large deficit with Japan. The consumer price index re-leased Friday also was viewed as no efforts on the part of Japan and West Germany to reinflate their economies," said John Cooke, senreason for encouragement, as the

 Pessimistic sentiments about the U.S. trade deficit, which at \$1.6 billion was nearly \$1 billion smaller

Labor Department reported con-sumer prices up 0.9 percent for the third month in a row. The demand for gold futures was not wholly speculative, as there were heavy purchases by trade and foreign buyers, analysts said.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, grain trading was fairly dull with wheat and corn scoring losses during the week and soybeans closing Friday unchanged to down 9 cents since the previous week's close.

Corn prices scored gains Wednesday in a spate of commercial buying, carrying soybeans and other grains upward as well. But continuing good weather in the Grain Belt and the absence of strong export demand held the week's prices mixed to lower.

Reflections of gold and silver futures were seen in grain trading. After the previous week's rally on the news that OPEC might-steer its oil-pricing system away from the dollar, grain futures fell back Mon-day when anticipated export de-mand for U.S. grains priced on the weakened U.S. dollar did not mate-

Consequently, grain and soybean prices strengthened early Friday with the precious-metals market, but closed mixed to slightly higher the absence of market fundamentals that would encourage price

Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, in an effort to prop up corn prices, said he would consider extending the deadline for participation in the corn loan program, but (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

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**EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION** August 3, 4, 5

HOTEL DE PARIS MONTE CARLO

from 5 p.m.

Market

2% 50 14% 18% 8% 85% 13% 15% 13% 14% 14% 12% 12% 12%

Scrieg in Net 100s High Low Last Chiga 

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

**NEW ISSUE** 



**JUNE, 1978** 

## Banque Nationale d'Algérie

Kuwaiti Dinars 8,000,000

 $8\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. Bonds due 1990

(redeemable at the option of Banque Nationale d'Algérie on or after 15th June, 1979 and at the option of the holders on 15th June, 1985)

Issue Price 100 per cent.

## **Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)**

Abu Dhabi Investment Company

American Express Middle East Development Company S.A.L.

Arab African Bank-Cairo

Banque Nationale de Paris

First Boston AG

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L. The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited Arab Trust Company K.S.C. B.A.I.I. (Middle East) Inc.

Bahrain Investment Company B.S.C. Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C. - Kuwait Branch Bayerische Vereinsbank International

Burgan Bank S.A.K. - Kuwait Byblos Arab Finance Bank (Belgium) S.A. Citicoro International Group The Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation

European Arab Bank The Gulf Bank k.s.c. Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K. Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) Kuwait International Finance Company S.A.K. National Bank of Abu Dhabi The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. Société Arabe Internationale de Banque (S.A.I.B.) Société Centrale de Banque Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F. Wardley Middle East Limited

Wood Gundy Limited

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in cooperation with

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. KANSALUS INTERNATIONAL BANK S.A. KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE UNION BANK OF FINLAND INTERNATIONAL S.A. HANSE BANK S.A. BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.

# New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales | Politic | Poli Arms 8/201 Arms 6/201 Arms 6/201 Arms 6/201 Arms 6/201 Arms 6/201 Arms 6/201 Arck 8/201 Arck 9/201 Arck 8/201 NEW YORK (AP)-CBS 7,85401 CIT 73461 CIT 73461 CIT 94955 CIT 79495 CIT 79495 CIT 79591 CNA 81995 CREST 175791 CNA 81995 CREST 175791 CROST 175791 CROST 175480 CROST 75480 CROST 75490 CROST LFE 10:92 LTV 5:88 LTV 91497 LTV 11:07 1 17 / 28988 | 17 / 28988 | 17 / 28988 | 17 / 2898 | 17 / 2898 | 17 / 2898 | 17 / 2898 | 17 / 2898 | 17 / 2898 | 17 / 2898 | 17 / 2898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 | 1898 Foreign Bonds ICI BPn03 ITTF 97x83 ITTF 111485 IdediBo 9445 IIIBel 24681 IIIBel 2504 IIIBel 2507 InMic 10482 InMic 2482 InMic 235386 BPNA 94401 BO 4580 BO 41495 BO 414957 Lockh 47492 Loew 43491 Lomn 37491 Lonn 37491 Lons 37492 Lons 37492 Lons 37492 Lord 197497 Lord 197497 Lord 197497 Lord 197491 Loun 47492 March 47492 BC 4/h19A BC 4/h 57/2 Arcs 8522 Arcs 8544 137/4 Arcs 7584 137/4 Arcs 7584 85% Arcs 7586 85% Arist 75/282 105 531/4 Arist 75/282 31/4 Arist 75/282 47/27 95/282 47/27 95/282 47/27 95/282 Insurance Stocks

cars and motorbikes, see the back page clas-

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As provided in the Terms and Conditions of the above mentioned notes Redemption Group No. 4 amounting to Dfls. 7,500.000. has been drawn for redemption on July 21, 1978 and consequently the note bearing consecutive number 4 and all notes bearing a consecutive number which is 4 or a multiple of 4 higher than 4 are payable on

September 1, 1978

Bank Mees & Hope NV (Central Paying Agent) Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. ın Amsterdum, Back Mees & Hope NV ın Hamburg

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. in Luxemburg.

July 31, 1978

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real Franc. (\*) Units of 100. (s) Units of 1000 (y) Units of 10,000. (z) A

European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock

Third annual redemption instalment of

Dfls. 50,000,000.—53/4% bearer Notes of 1972 due 1976/1979

In accordance with drawing effected on July 10, 1978 pursuant to the Terms and Conditions, notes belonging to Redemption Group No. 2 will be redeemed on and after September 1, 1978

(Redemption Groups Nos. 1 and 4 having fallen due before)

Paying Agents: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Bank Mees & Hope NV and Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., in Amsterdam; Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg and Deutsche Bank AG in Frankfurt am Main.

Notes belonging to Redemption Group No. 3 will be redeemed on and after September 1, 1979

## **SOLICITATION OF** INTERNATIONAL TENDERS

NOTICE FOR OPENING BIDS

-Construction of 300 km. of high-voltage lines; -Reinforcement of 11 existing stations; --Creation of 3 new stations (medium and high

rill take place on August 2, 1978—in public—at 10:30 38, Rue Kernal Ataturk, Tunis.

This may be regarded as a Convening Notice for all interested contractors who may submit their offers no later than August 2, 1978, 10 a.m., at the latest.

## SOCIETE TUNISIENNE DE L'ELECTRICITE ET DU GAZ

## **NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS**

The Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz is in the process of launching a call for International Tenders in view of placing an order for the supplying, as well as transportation up to the site, the construction, the testings and the putting into operation (industrial) of a lowcompression unit of humid natural gas, and its annexed works, in the station of STEG specialized in the compression and gas treatment of El Borma in the Tunisian

The new compression unit will be destined to the precompression of 600,000 STM3/J of humid natural gas, with a pressure ranging from 3.5 bars (absolute) to 13 bars (absolute) under the atmospheric conditions of

Construction enterprises wishing to submit their offers may withdraw the tender files at the head office of the

### STEG (Equipment Division), 38 Rue Kemai Ataturk, Tunis, Tunisia,

or request to have them mailed against payment of 100 Tunisian Dinars, or the equivalent in foreign currency, beginning July 28, 1978.

The deadline for opening the bids is set for Wednesday, September 6, 1978, at the head office of the company, 38 Rue Kemal Ataturk, Tunis, Building G.

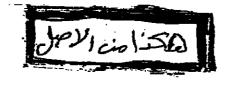
Offers may reach the above address no later than Tuesday, September 5, 1978, at noon.

Tender files may be withdrawn no later than Wednesday, August 9, 1978.

# ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

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**Bank Stock Quotations** 

(Closing Prices of the week's trading.)

25% 25% 27% 36 38% 39% 24% 25% 33% 34% 32% 33% 20% 21% 23% 24% 25% 25% 22% 23%

Girard Company ..... Ind Vol Bank & Trust Phil. .

510 Str. Bonk Boston U.S Trusi New York

# The Shrinking Candy Bar Syndrome

# Downsizing: Now Less Is More-

By A. Kent MacDougall Snack time on United Airlines'
Slights used to mean a sandwich beverage and peanuts. No
more Six months ago United elimiinted the peanuts, thereby saving

300,000 a year.
"And that's not peanuts," a juited official says. A number of airlines are saving rallions by packing more passen-ets into the coach sections of their anes United has reduced seat width by 1.3 inches in many planes, ided one seat per row in jumbo ween nows by two inches in many mailer jets. These changes began are discounts and, unlike those secounts, they have not been pro-

in putting a slight squeeze on her customers, the airlines are only doing what more and more paper them what more and more proposes in many industries are sen the quality of goods and services in order to cut costs, boost notits and keep prices in line.

Known variously as "downsizpacking to price" and "the stating candy bar syndrome," min The consumer gets less for her money. The hidden inflain that this constitutes does not how up in the government's coniner price index, but it nonetheas affects a growing list of con-mer goods and services.

Cars Shrink

Automobiles are shrinking at the Tail raise time that their prices are ris-ling Houses are built less sturdily ad of lower-grade materials. Whisy has been watered. Warranties cars, tires and television sets ser less than they used to. Wine imes in smaller bottles, newspar pages are smaller. Paper towels tollet tissues contain fewer pers per roll. And a quarter roped in a jukebox brings forth a minds song or two, compared with ice songs several years ago and

r That the quarter doesn't pay for many plays is hardly surprising, an inflation and the downsizing U.S. coinage. Before Congress moved silver from coins in 1965 1970, the coins were approachthe point where their metallic nt was worth more than their ng power. But only a fool a hobbyist would bother to melt the today's coins, whose content predominantly copper. The value the metal in a quarter, for stance, is just nine tenths of one

be worth even less if Congress heeds a recent Treasury Department request to downsize the dollar coin's weight by 64 percent.

In following the government's lead, businesses are generally encountering little consumer resistance. This acquiescence results partly from lack of awareness.
"Once you have developed trust in a product, you don't reread the label every time you buy," notes an aide to Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., whose "Consumer Food Labeling Bill" would require manufacturers and packagers to promi-nently label even small reductions

Liquor illustrates the phenomenon. Over the last four years most domestic distillers have been put-ting less alcohol and more distilled water in their whiskey and gin.

this second conclusion. In survey- ent in the trunk, whatever consuming consumers several years ago, er damage exists isn't great enough FTC attorney Earl Johnson said, it found that "a lot of people would this matter." The FTC thus closed prefer to purchase less for the same price than purchase the same quan-

tity for a higher price."

Automobiles are perhaps the most conspicuous example of downsizing. Goaded by federally mandated fuel economy standards, the auto industry is busy chopping down and lightening cars to achieve better gasoline mileage. But those smaller, lighter cars are costing more and more.

General Motors downsized most of its full-sized cars with the 1977 models and most mid-sized cars with 1978 models, making them as much as six inches narrower and 18 inches shorter, and from 550 to

1040 pounds lighter. The downsized 1977 full-size

'Many whiskeys that used to be bottled at 86 proof have been lowered to 80 proof (40% alcohol). Most gins have dropped from 90 proof to 80.'

Many whiskeys that used to be bottled at 86 proof have been lowered to 80 proof (40 percent alcohol). Most gas have dropped from 90 proof to &n.

This has saved the distillers ingredient costs and 15 to 21 cents a fifth in federal taxes. Prices have generally stayed the same. The only public announcement has been an inconspicuous label change, and consumers have hardly noticed.

'It was a way to raise the price without telling the consumer about allows Alan Levine, marketing director of Fleischmann Distilling Co. Fleischmann reduced the proof of its gin along with competitors, but it bucked the industry in holding its blended whiskey at 90 proof. It has called attention to this in newspaper ads aimed at drinkers who value more belt for the buck. One ad starts off by asking, "Are you the last to know they changed the proof of your whiskey?

**Buyers' Choice** 

Companies that downsize usually justify the practice by pointing out that prices of their products haven't kept pace with inflation and that many customers would rather get less than pay more. The Federal fren a dollar coin is worth only Trade Commission corroborates

GM cars went over well with the public, largely because they didn't look that much smaller and their prices were up a modest 5.8 per-cent. Unit sales of the downsized models jumped nearly 30 percent from a year earlier, significantly outpacing an overall GM sales in-

crease of eight percent. Of all the new features on downsized GM, Ford and Chrysler cars, the so-called "compact spare tire" has provoked the most comment and controversy.

Smaller in diameter, narrower and lighter than a regular tire, the space-saving compact spare is designed for temporary use at speeds up to 50 mph and has a life span of 1000 to 3000 miles. When mounted, the tire makes the car slightly lop-sided and, according to road tests by Consumer Reports magazine, lengthens braking distance.

Some car buyers who assumed they were getting a regular fifth tire felt deceived upon discovering the skimpy spare. Some comp the FTC.

sign on the wall that states:

STANDBY

FOR LONDON

IS CLOSED TODAY

NO SEATS

AVAILABLE

That, and a piece of paper on the counter bearing the numbers 1 to 9

and nine signatures — belonging.

the investigation without taking action. (GM, for one, now puts signs in the trunk calling attention

### to the downsized spare.) **Construction Cuts**

The government has taken a similarly permissive view of downsiz-ing in another crucial industry, home construction. Over the years the Federal Housing Administra-tion, other government agencies and local building codes have relaxed many requirements, permit-ting home builders to use cheaper materials and methods.

Such substitutions include dry wallboard instead of wet plaster, particle board instead of plywood. aluminum wiring instead of copper, plastic pipe instead of copper or cast iron, gravel footing instead of concrete, and wood foundations instead of concrete or cinder block. Lighter roof shingles and thinner stucco siding are also common, as are hollow-core doors and tinny

Not only are floor joist and wall studs smaller (lumber was downsized in 1970), but they are also fewer and farther between. Joists and studs are often spaced 24 inches apart rather than the traditional

Once-standard double floors, consisting of a subfloor under a stained and varnished hardwood floor, are giving way to single floors, often less stiff and less strong. Many times these consist of a plywood or particle-board subfloor under tile or carpeting.

"Occasionally we hear a com-plaint about a little dog running across the [single] floor and rattling the china in the cabinet," says Neal Pinson, director of technical services for the Western Wood Products Association. "The solution is to put the cabinet on a different wall."

### **Smaller Pages**

Many magazines in recent years have cut postage, paper and print-ing costs by reducing their page size. McCall's, Ladies' Home Journal, Esquire and others with large formats are now the same size as Time and Newsweek. Many pictures are thus smaller and often less

The FTC conducted a lengthy investigation, concluding, according to staff attorney McCarty Thornton, that while "people should be notified before they buy a car that there is something differ-Newspapers also are shrinking.

beavily to modify pressroom equip-Advertisers took it on the chin

This was particularly true at newspapers that not only shrank their page but also changed their format to squeeze one more column of classified advertising onto each page — typically, ten columns of classified ads instead of nine. The rate increase that this consti-

tuted (same price, narrower ad) didn't, sit well with some advertisers. In a letter to the trade journal, Editor and Publisher, an official of Edison Bros. Shoe Store compared "paying the same and getting less" white space in a news-paper with "getting less sugar in a supermarket. Housewives would be up in arms if packages of sugar were labeled one pound and were overnight to weigh in at 14 ounces," he wrote.

### Same Size Can

While sugar still comes in onepound packages, plenty of other supermarket items weigh an ounce or two less than they used to. Two years ago Procter and Gamble Co. reduced the contents of three sizes of a spray deodorant - from 14 ounces to 12, nine ounces to eight and six ounces to five - without changing the price or the size of the cans they came in.

Procter and Gamble also downsized its paper towels, from 75 sheets per roll to 60, and its toilet paper, from 650 sheets to 500. Pricstayed the same in both cases. P and G points out that the sheet re-ductions took place at the same time that the towels and tissues were reformulated to make them more absorbent and fluffier.

Among other supermarket items, snack foods are frequently downsized to keep their prices from getting too high. For instance, shoppers have shown such resistance to paying more than 99 cents for potato chips that producers generally prefer to cut contents rather than exceed that price.

### Candy Problem

Candy bars have a different problem. Their prices go up in in-crements of five cents. So when ingredient and other costs rise, but not enough to justify a five-cent price increase, the candy bars are downsized instead. If ingredient costs decline sharply, as has also Over the last 25 years Hershey

Foods Corp. has increased the weight of its basic milk chocolate bar six times and decreased it 11 times. It also has raised the price phased in more slowly. three times. The net effect: five per-

cent more chocolate for 300 per-

cent more money. To make downsizing less obvious and to spare candy manufacturers the bother of reprinting wrappers for each weight change, the National Confectioners Association (but not Hershey) proposed several years ago that the manufacturers be permitted to stop printing weight information on labels of candy bars weighing two ounces or less. The proposal prompted an outcry from for the convenience of smaller portions is also evidenced by Campbell Soop Co.'s new "Soup for One" line. The eight varieties of semicondensed Soup for One on the market are more watery than Campbell's regular condensed canned soups and weigh about onefourth less. Yet consumers sometimes pay more for them.

Cigarettes provide another inter-esting case. The low-tar brands that are winning increasing consumer

Procter and Gamble reduced the contents of three sizes of a spray deodorant . . . without changing the price or the size of the cans they came in.'

consumer protectionists. Los Angeles City Attorney Burt Pines called "step toward deceiving customers." The proposal got nowhere.
U.S. conversion to metric mea-

surements is providing new downsizing opportunities. Consider wine liquor. The 1.75-liter liquor bottle that is replacing the half-gallon holds 4.8 fewer ounces. Yet most wines and liquors that have switched to metric bottles have not changed in price.

## Metric Break

sumers the break. For instance, a liter contains 1.8 ounces more than a quart. But these sizes are being

acceptance generally are priced the same as regular full-strength brands, yet they typically contain less tobacco. The puffed-up tobacco in them takes up as much space as the tobacco in regular brands but weighs less. Some downsizing is downright

deceptive. Take carpets. Carpet samples in stores sometimes are thicker and heavier than the carpet actually installed in the customer's home. Even if the customer has retained a swatch of what he ordered ares it with the carbe that is laid, he may not detect a difference in pile density and weight. It usually takes a testing laboratory to measure this.

The Suffolk County Department of Consumer Affairs in New York often sends carpets out for testing

after customers complain of other problems. "We bring downsizing to the customer's attention after he has complained about facing color or poor installation," says Anthony Apollaro, Suffolk Consumer Affairs Commisioner.

Insurers also have, in effect, downsized auto collision and comprehensive coverage by raising the deductible limits. Instead of paying nothing or the first \$50 of each claim, policyholders are increasingly being asked to pay \$100 or \$200. The rationale is that inflation has made the old limits obsolete.

Some insurers have been unilaterally increasing the deductible limits on all policies as they come up for renewal. They generally insert a notice that the old level of deductibility can be restored with payment of an additional premium. And predictably, reduced coverage has not prevented auto insurance rates from continuing to rise sharply.

Warranties on television sets commonly cover picture tubes for two years and other parts for one year. But several manufacturers have reduced the warranty on labor from one year to 90 days. A spokesman for one of these, General Electric Co., says, "more reliable solid-state technology has reduced the amount of service, but paperwork remains a cost. We would rather reduce the warranty somewhat and keep the price of the set down.

But at least the packing of people into smaller spaces must have a limit. Six-footers suffered on airlinreduced. Imagine the anguish of the broad-of-beam in the new 17-inchwide seats. Before another round of downsizing will work, it seems clear that people will have to be down-

# Standby Flights: A Terminal Case of Waiting . . . and Waiting

Ray Quirk, formerly an editor for 7:43 a.m. — Pockets of June fog above the cutoff that they must try still hug the Virginia countryside as another day.

I wheel into the Dulles parking lot Ha! There is no board. Only a Stading a summer law program at sufferd University

By Rory Quirk

XFORD, England (WP) Consider yourself lucky. London by the end of the after if you arrive on a Friday in-aid of, say, a Wednesday. So fly pandby." There's an element of at involved, you may not get a the first day you try, but such 1201 inconveniences are more ha offset by the money you'll be Full fare is \$420; standby is \$7. All you have to do is get out 1 Washington's Dulles Airport

## ood Loss by Rats, asects Told to FAO

WALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, 30 (UPI) — Six rats can cat to amount of grain that can sus-ting human being for a year, the mical committee preparing for fargional conference of the 14th and Agriculture Organization

the committee also was told that infestation can cause food of 10 to 40 percent. Ministedelegations from 25 Asian and The countries and the United Britain and France, are ex-sed to attend tomorrow's con-

and lug my bags toward the Pan Am ticket counter. I'm not exactly sure how the system works. I do know (as the result of an earlier telephone conversation with a Pan Am clerk) that standby fares are processed on a first-come, first-served basis at 1:30 each afternoon, and that standby availability on the 8 p.m. flight fluctuates. Some days chances are "excellent." During peak travel periods, chances may As I enter the terminal, I am un-

sure precisely how my early arrival will be rewarded (standby processing is, after all, about six hours away) and how my status will be preserved should I duck out for a quick cup of coffee. As I ascend the escalator to the Pan Am ticket counter, I envision a board suspended above the counter, from vhich I will take a number cementing my position in the coming standby queue. At 1:30, I reason the ticket attendant will need do no more than announce the number of available standby tickets, allow the hopeful to line up in numerical or-der and regretfully inform those

1980 Science Talks Set

BONN, July 30 (AP) - Scientists from the 35 countries that signed the 1975 Helsinki agreement will meet in Hamburg in 1980 for a con-ference on medical and scientific it was announced last

cally says no standby. Yet people have signed the list. And that "list"

have asked myself that question. So, apparently, has the original No. 11. She has crossed her name from

the list and left. 9:17 — We have begun speaking cles they wrote in which they quotto one another, exchanging ed friends of dissidents as saying pleasantries, rumors (British Air- the televised confession of a conways has no standby on its evening victed Georgian dissident may have flight, Laker in New York sold out been fabricated. Neither Mr. Piper its evening flight within hours); nor Mr. Whitney participated in speculation (the sign is wrong their trial

moments before disappearing behind closed doors at the rear of the

counter complex. The sign has not come down (bad omen), but the counter doesn't open for another hour (at which time it may be taken down). In an effort to resolve our uncertainty, one of our group has called Pan Am's main reservation and information number in Washington. Busy. Hurry up and wait.

assume, to the nine seated bodies 10:21 - It's official. British Airscattered about the ticket counter ays will have no standby tonight.

10:33 — The word from New area in various states of upright and reclining semiconsciousness. I am confused. The sign specifi- York: Laker is sold out for tonight.

'I am inches from the line when I hear him call my name. This is not happening, I tell myself. I keep on walking. He calls a second time — louder . . . '

is a most curious document. No Pan Am letterhead, no flight designation, no instructions — no nothing. It is a most unimpressive, most unofficial looking list. That does not keep me from signing it.

9:10 -- The list has swelled to more than 20. (A recent arrival has added a dispiriting three-word minibiography after his name that reads: "Third straight day.") As each new face enters, I begin to detect a pattern. A look at the sign, perceptible despair. A glance at the list, renewed hope. A quick look at the sleepy and slumbering humanity in the waiting area, boundless do my job," Mr. Whitney said. He faith. The sign is wrong! And we said he had "no problems at all" are living proof it's wrong. Why else are we sitting here, staring va-cantly into the middle distance? I

10:43 - The list appears to have stabilized at 26; no arrivals in more 11:00 - The ticket counter opens, but no standby prognosis

## Times Reporter **Back in Moscow**

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPI) — New York Times reporter Craig Whit-ney returned to Moscow today saying that his slander conviction by a viet court would not affect his

"I look forward to going back to getting through customs. Mr. Whitney left the Soviet Union for the United States on a planned vacation before his July 18 conviction

He and Harold Piper, of the Baltimore Sun, were convicted for arti-

the close of business yesterday).

i0:00 — Pan Am employees begin entering, visible for brief on paper clips attached to the plasmoves the "no standby" sign from tic grid shielding the lights above the counter. It reads: the counter with The List From time to time, others will spell them.

> STANDBY FOR LONDON SEATS ARE AVAILABLE CHECK IN HERE 1:30 P.M. TO 5:30 P.M.

We flock toward the counter.

The employee watches us warily. There are one is sure, high points in his workday, but this obviously does not rank among them. He eyes the polite, straining mob and gives it to us straight. There are some standbys; how many is not yet clear. "At 1:30 and not one minute before" he will process standby lares, provided we are in a straight, orderly, single-file line. He sights down his extended right arm toward some imaginary spot on the far wall. We dutifully lumber into positions along his imaginary line. I am beginning to feel like the young Vito Corleone come to Ellis Island. Must we stay in line for the next

three hours? someone asks. We have after all, signed the list and .

This is obviously the first the employee had heard of any list. No list, he responds, flicking the document Lists are immaterial. The name of the game is first-come, first-served. The first person in line at 1:30 gets the first

numbers anyway) are beside our-selves. I am panicked. I foresee a tangle of bodies and luggage that will make the disco scenes in "Saturday Night Fever" look placid. Suddenly, a voice rises above the hubbub. What would happen, the voice asks, if we voluntarily agree to honor the list? The employee ponders for a moment. That, he says, is up to us. How we arrange rselves is our business. But come

No list! NO LIST! We (the lower

1:30, the first person in line, etc.

A feeling of relief sweeps over the assemblage. The crisis has passed. Or has it? What if some now refuse to be bound by the list? As we skulk back toward our bag-gage, No. 7 begins to speak. We have been abiding by the list for many hours now, she is saying, and we should continue to do so. It is the only fair and democratic thing to do. We must keep trust among ourselves and insure that any new arrivals honor our system. Are we agreed? We are! No. 7 has saved the day. The list is now The List.

We quickly map our strategy. No. 7 and others will cluster about

At no time will the counter be left unguarded.
11:48 — A sense of community has set in. We exchange brief biographies. I learn that No. 7 is a dancer stated to appear at a Hyde Park benefit. There is a professor starting on a year's sabbatical, schoolgirl sisters off on vacation, a

college student headed for Cyprus. Some of us are going to make it.
11:51 — Someone has finally gotten through to Pan Am's main number. To a recording, actually, which advises that all lines are busy. The recording directed the caller to a second number, which activated a second recording advising that standby chances for this evening's flights are "poor." Auxie-

11:55 — We are now 28. The most recent arrival has been informed of the system, finds it sensible and signs up. Another crisis

## Swedes Develop Safer Vaccine Against Cholera

STOCKHOLM, July 30 (AP) — Swedish scientists have developed a new cholera vaccine that they say is completely nontoxic and gives a better protection against the dis-

Orjan Ouchterlony, professor of immunology at the Swedish Bacter-iological Laboratory and one of the men behind the new vaccine, said the vaccine is based on a split in the cholera toxin. "The poison which is excreted by the cholera bacillus, the cholera toxin, has a molecule that consists of two main parts; one toxic — the dangerous part, and one that attaches the molecule to the in-testinal wall," Mr. Ouchterlony

We managed to split the cholera toxin molecule so we could develop vaccine that consists of the [nontoxic] attaching part only. This in-duces the body to produce an antidote," he said.

Mr. Ouchterlony said that the new vaccine will be tested in Bangladesh next spring. The new vaccine has hitherto only been tested on animals, but with promising No. 7 does a victory pirouette. We arrival. applaud wildly and shout "Bravo!"

12:35 - There are 20 standby ats, alright -- on the flight out of Detroit. There will be but 15 out of genuine feeling of camaraderic has Dulles. Numbers 16-20 shake their developed. We are, after all, veter-

12:33 — One of our group tells phone her bank (computer error, it turns out), I complete my purchase ployee say that all 20 standby seats and all but crawl from the terminal are available. The chosen 20 exit.

—6 hours and 15 minutes after my

> The flight is uneventful We standbys are seated together. A

'A look at the sign, perceptible despair. A glance at the list, renewed hope. A quick look at the slumbering humanity in the waiting area, boundless faith.'

heads in disbelief, round up their ans of the Dienbienphu of transat-bags and bid the survivors a fond lantic flight. As we clear immierafarewell. "Goodbye Seventeen," someone calls to the last to depart. "Sixteen," he corrects us, ruefully.
1:08 — No. 7 says it's time. The

1:20 — No. 7 is lining us up.
Dominique behind Nicole, Rory, behind Moses (the Biblical symbolism is not lost on me), on down the 1:28 — We begin not one minute.

15 survivors circle their baggage

around the ticket counter.

early, but two.

1:36 — My hands are trembling with anticipation as the employee hands me my boarding pass and directs me to a line where I can purchase the ticket of which I'm now assured. I am inches from the line when I hear him call my name, This is not happening, I tell myself. I keep on walking. He calls a second time - louder. I stifle a whimper. The Red Sea is closing before my very eyes. I mm back, my heart in my throat. "Smoking

or non-smoking?" 1:55 - I am behind No. 7 in the ticket line. She has all but completed her purchase. The nicket attendant is merely verifying her bank credit card. Seven is saying she's al-ways been a believer in Murphy's Law. Until today, that is, but now .

The ticket attendant interrupts. The computer has denied Seven's credit card transaction. Seven is

1:58 p.m. - While Seven goes to

lantic flight. As we clear immigra-tion, we say so longs. I wish Seven well, tell the schoolgirls to enjoy their trip. I feel like telling them I hope we meet again sometime so we can relive these hours.

Racism Talks

Planned by UN GENEVA, July 30 (UPI) — The United Nations will hold a "World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" for 11 days next month. Western diplomats already are resigned to the fact that 90 percent of the discussion will

center on southern Africa and apartheid. There is little chance, the diplomats said, of meaningful debate on such human-rights issues as Jews in the Soviet Union, persecution of indigenous Indians in Latin America, tribal slaughters in Africa and the

killing of minority populations in

The United States has made in known that it will not attend the conference or send an observer. When the UN General Assembly three years ago passed a resolution condemning Zionism as a form of racism, the United States declared that it would no longer attend UN meetings on racism until that resolution was annuled

## LBANY, N.Y. (NYT) - A bill subjecting the clients of prostitutes to the same penalties as prostitutes and allowing a pimp to be

devicted solely on a prostitute's testimony has been signed by Gov. the Carey.

The measure also imposes penalties of as much as 25 years in prison those who steer children into prostitution and as much as 7 years on Ose who buy sex from children the law, which takes effect Sept. 1, would change the minimum

true for patronizing a prostitute from a violation to a misdemeanor.

Is would make "johns" — men who patronize prostitutes — subject the same penalties as prostitutes, and customers would be fingerthe photographed and booked upon arrest.

Carl Weisbrod, director of the Manhattan Midtown Task Force, 100,000 grant to the Manhattan District Attorney's office to crack

## New York Increases Penalties For Customers of Prostitutes

Page 8		٠.	•	IN	TERNATIONAL HERALD TE	IBUNE.	MONDAY, JULY 31	, 1978	
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DoyleDB 1,26 Oranetz .10e DrextrT DuoiLife .28	163 2676 2646 2656+ 36 x38 9 876 9 54 5 476 5 130 1976 1834 1976+ 14	Godfrey 1 19 16% 15% 15%	- 1/4   Libhitli .58  - 1/6   LiinsGa 1.20	22 22½ 22¼ 22½ 436 23 22¾ 22¾ 22¾ 4 9 22¾ 32 32 - ¾ 581 12¾ 12½ 12¼ 4 27 7 6¾ 7 + ¼	NoTrust 1.72   95 3714 36 3614—1   NwthGs 96	PionWith .16 PiHNSk 2 Pizzolan Pienum .60	237 8% 8% 8% % 156 38% 38% 38% % 3509 10 9 70 + % 352 13% 13% 13% + %	SchimA 40b ScieCmp Scope 30 Scottinn	161 1415 14 - 99 5% 4% 182 22% 1995 1 - 425 3% 3 3 3
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Duriron 30 Durr Fill 22 DycoPet Dynason s	443 27 25 25½-1½ 168 14½ 13 14½+1½ 95 15¼ 15 15¼+¾ 86 6% 6% 6¼ 6¼- ½	Gresco 60 77 224 1974 224 Grantre 28 407 1914 1776 1774 Grescon 277 2219 2119 2114 Grescon 31 234 22 224	2V2 Linist of 1.05 - V2 LincLife .48a - 34 LincTT 2.40	143 114 116 114 4	Noveco Alle 430 45 41¼ 44¼+3 Noveli 44 456 18¼ 14½ 17%+11½ NuciDyn 373 646 6 4½-1½ NuciDyn 325 8½ 8½ 8½+1½	PortaPro PortaPro PortaSy PostSeal IT's	387 9% 7% , 9% + 1% 1188 28% 24% 28 +3	SecLifer 46 SecLifer 180 SecPac 180 SeisDelt	71 2134 214 2 25 1136 7136 3 21121 3396 3296 3 287 7 692
Dyngsen Dyngich ERCCp 1 ESys wi	492 7% 1% 2%+ % 87 17 16 17 +1 700 37% 35 37 +2 743 7% 6% 7%+ %	GriNoti • 108 343 344 344 GriSwriin 838 274 246 274 GriJer Bri 1 23 1342 1346 1374	- 14 LionCSaf	256 17-16 196 17-16+5-16	NuclSvc.16   53 4% 4% 4% 4% 4% 40	PostCp 80 Powellind Powr Res PrecMet 20s	76 37% 32% 37%+5 812 2½ 2¼ 2½+ ¼ 616 2% 2½ 2½ 356+ ½	Semicon Sensor SvcMer 10 Svcmstr 20	76. 111/2 111/2 1 690 1876 1814 1 2559 1614 1614 1 382 2614 2012 2
EarlyCol EstOriet .78e Eastoo Eastmet 1,20	423 5% 5% 5% 5% + % 3466 10% 9% 10% + 15-16 69 4 4 4 146 16% 16 16 %	GreenAft 1,16 32 12%, 12%, 12% GreyAdv 1,20a 15 30 29 30 GuarBks 184 10½ 9½ 9½	- V <sub>6</sub> LittlArt 44 -1 Logetrn 20e -1 LongFib 8.28	57 22 2014 2014 1154 116 100 1534 144 1534 116 159 225 220 220 383 978 914 914 1/2	Octobrot2 94 45½ 45½ 45½ Octobrol1 765 29% 26% 29 +2% Octobro 1188 6% 6 6%	PrecCst 15e PfdRisk 40 PresGM 1,19 PrsSteyn 3	67 32 30% 32 +1% 46 13% 13% 13% 12% 13% 12% 13% + %	ShMadS 30 Showmt 1,90 Sheldahl s Shoneys 24	479 25% 24% 2 335 33% 30% 3 154 3% 3%
Eastovr Eato pfA230 Eberline Echooli	41 84 74 84 42 38 374 374 42 64 612 64 612 44 349 27-16 25-16 234-1-16	GILEney 20 241 14 131/2 13% HAOInt 25 10 10 10	LowesCo.40 - Vi MCIC MCI wt MCMCs.12	2316 2574 2014 2014 2084 4 5-16 374 374 34 1497 274 2 3-16 2 3-16 3-16 4 574 574 574	OffsLog 48 630 15 13% 14¼ ÷ % OpilvyM 150 301 56½ 56 56½ † ¼ OhioCas 1.12 330 27¼ 26½ 27¼ ÷ ¾	PrestnT .50 Preway t PresvCp .24 PropisCp .10	61 .17½ 16½ 17½+1 102 20¼ 17¾ 16½—1¾ x138 15½ 15% 15% 15½+ ½	Shorewd .10e Slerr Rsh SigmaAl .40	7 7% 7½ 52 5 4% 30 27½ 26% 3
EconLab .80 El Pas El 1 Eldonind ElecCath	647 22% 26% 21 —136 355 11% 16% 11%+ % 2 7% 7% 7% 31 81% 7% 8%+ %	HachCh.20 27 114 114 114 HathrEW 28 515 2296 1996 2294 Hotson 9 814 815 814 Hamtlex 473 141/2 121/2 141/4 Hamtlet 739 2214 21 231/4	24 MFYING 16 4 MGFOII s 2 MSIDGT 40	184 7½ 7½ 7½ 4 603 12½ 11¼ 12½+1¼ 170 17 16% 16%—36	Oligear 1 5 16 15 15 —1 Old Kent 1b 50 20% 20 20% + % Old Nat B 36b 67 24 23% 23% 4	Profile 1.20 Provilia 1.08 Provilia 1.90 Prodest 48	60 22 2734 28 + 14 57 43 421/2 43 92 241/2 24 241/3+ 44	SigmaCp Sigmar_80b Siliconx_05e SivKing	38 516 416 39 1814 18 1 193 1736 1634 1 672 1161 1-76
EleNuci ElecProt .12 Eletmes ElArray	104 572 5 544 4 15 674 6 674 85 576 476 576 + 76 634 474 476 474 + 76	Hamilinv 102 21/2 21/2 21/2 Hamvins 36 ×272 291/2 2846 2844 Mardwk 632 101/4 84/4 10	McDmid 80 MacBloe 60 MadsGE 1,4	82 1614 16 16 — 14 45 18 1712 1734— 14	OldStone 1.44 58 27 2014 21 + 34 Olsten 29 9 1012 1934 1015 + 14 Olsten 29 106 15 1434 15 + 34	PubcoCp PbSvNC 1.04 PulosFr .30e PurtBen .30	380 3 3 3 76 11% 10% 11%+ % 110 10% 9% 10%+ %	Simpsia 1.08 SmithFd .Society 2.20 SoirDev SoirColo	109 14/2 15 1 202 496 474 23 45 4476 4 2318 15-32 13-32 13 4141 74 3-16
ElizWW 1.56 EllisBkg Ellmans Emhrtwi	30 17½ 16¾ 17½+1 0 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 36 5¾ 5¼ 5¼ 19 20 19½ 20	HreRow J2 137 14 12½ 14 HornGp J4 353 17¼ 15% 17¼ Hortfint 1 134 14½ 14¼ 14¼ HritSim 3.20 113 53¼ 52 53¼ Howelen July 396 12% 12½ 12½	- 1½ Magnet 132r - ¼ MajorRt - ¾ Makita 18e	24 19% 19% 19% 19%— 1% 595 2% 2% 2% 2%— 1% 116 32 - 39% 31%+ % 411 33% 31% 31%—1%	OmohN1 1.50 66 19½ 19½ 19½ 19½ OmesOp 24 152 17½ 17 17½+ ½ OmniSpe 233 5% 4% 5%+ ½ Opticp 1066 2% 2% 19.16 2%+3-16 OpticCL 680 11 9 10½+1½	PutDCop QuotCre QuotCre QuotInns	350 21% 21% 21% 4 20 8% 8% 8% • 251 29 28% 29 + ½ 57 8% 8% 8% 140 4% 4% 4% 4	Solaron SolidStS SolidStT SolidPh	4141 % 3-16 746 2 132 266 7 6 121 534 534 92 414 434
Emons .16 Empfire .50 EmpirNBk EmpBnf .25e	211 27% 26 274+1 209 12% 11% 12%+% 71 9% 9% 9%+% x319 24% 24% 24%	Howk Bn .64b 49 1334 1334 1336 1336 Howith F.70 48 21 2934 2934 Hezith Lb .85e 677 12½ 1134 1234 Helligh .26r 37 19½ 10½ 10½	MgtAsst - 14 MgtAs pf.08e	1798 17% 17 17% + %	OrticRed 154 13 12 13 + % OrticRed 154 13 12 13 + % OrticRed 260 17 1644 17 + % OresMet 491 594 444 594 46 OresPC1 25 37 3444 37 + ½	Quetron RAI Res RLI Cp.36b RPM Inc.20	366 1746 1746 1746 42 7746 7 7746 146 152 976 976 976 176 572 14 1376 14	Solomon SonocoP 1.26 SonomVI SorgPrt	74 11¼ 9½ 1 94 31½ 30¼ 3 121 5¼ 5¼ 157 3½ 3
Empicas 1.186 EnrDev EnrMin EnrSv	338 21½ 20½ 20½ 4 648 6½ 6½ 6¾ 6¾ 1 7883 3 13-16 3½ 3¼—1-16	HelistCH .10 11 746 746 746 HelistCC 273 13 12% 1246	MfBkLA 50 MfrsNat 2,52 MfgData .16	30 14% 14 14%+ % 110 39% 35% 39%+ %	OrionCop 1356 9% 8% 9% + % OrionRh 88 10% 9% 10 — % Orrox 280 2% 2% 23 13 16—1-16 Oshmon 14 139 16% 15% 16½ + %	RSR Cp RMIC Cp RodDyn RogenPrs	414 414 414 38 1014 1014 1014 97 9 714 714—112 179 724 715 712—14	SrceCop 1.80 SrceC pt2.40 SoCarin .80 SoCarNt 1,10	261 1656 16 1 64 2314 2314 2 157 1814 1714 1 56 1934 1915 1
EnrVent Engraph 24 Entomo Epsco EqtBcp 56b	66 12 11% 11% 68 6% 5% 5% 46 14 13 23% 23% 23% 23% 4	Hexcel 40 x413 2434 24 2444 HiTech 327 5 454 454 HilberCp 1.80 24 41 4842 4842 HickFor 36 187 1796 1636 1642	HarPet 1.91s Harlon 20e MarkPd	6 37% 37 37 - ½ 184 14½ 14¼ 14¼- ⅓ 307 6¼ 6 6¼	OtterTP 1.88 172 20% 20% 20% 4 ¼ Overmy 40 95 10% 10% 10% 1% 36 OversAir 241 6% 5½ 6 + ½ Oxoc 326 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½	Rahali 24e RainbRs RainrBn 32 Rainler 57e	7 20 20 20 20 535 19% 17% 19 +1V2 221 24% 24% 24% + Vs 159 914 914 914	SitnAir SithAir wi SoBnAig ,54 SColWir 1.28	567 1414 1396 1 301 9 8 17 1612 1612 1 16 1412 1412 1
EatGen .92 Eatlwo 1 EautSL 1 EatOil .60	52 44% 44 44%+ % 60 23% 21% 22% 23% 4 % 25 25% 4 % 1 % 18 —2 %	HiskFrn.10e 292 716 716 716 716 Hisbee 1.48 36 1.734 1.734 1.734 HissLm 20 11 45 44 44 Hischi 92e 74 5016 49 50	Morsh\$u.60 Marshil 1.32 MridNat .76 Mault_P .46 Maxoo	87 131/2 123/4 131/2 27 235/4 231/4 231/4 1/2 286 19 185/4 185/4 1/2 99 241/2 22 241/2 1/2 38 27/4 27/4	PARSys 43 9% 8% 9% 1½ PBAInc 40e 32 15% 15 15 PCAInt 36 228 12% 12% 12% 3% PRPCp 479 5% 5% 5% 1 % PVOInt 30 35 14% 14 14%	RankO .16e Repidata .10 Raychm .24e Raycom Raymad .50	6432 494 49-16 434 + 14 430 576 536 536 536 + 14 1050 64 42 66 + 4 8 5 436 436 91 2614 2315 2314—235	SConnGs 2.20 Sithnind .80 Sithning 1.08 SithidFin .40 SwFctrs .05e	17 22¼ 22¼ 2 26 12 12 1 11 22½ 22¼ 2 403 15¾ 15½ 1
ErbLmb EthanAl.70 Exch8cp.60 Exped5y.20	20 942 942 942 297 2014 20 2014 10 1014 1014 1014 58 814 734 814 + 12	HilwdPk to 70 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15%	MayPet MayPet	436 7% 7% 7%+ %	PVOInt 90 35 144, 14 144   PobstB 1.20 1632 179 17 1744 + 34   Poccur 1.40c 213 56 531/2 56 + 21/2   Pocc 11 161/2 1794 15 141/2   Pocc 11 161/2 1794 141/2 141/4	Raypak Raglex 48 RityMtg 1.22 Recg Eap	16 54 54 54 29 1012 10 10 - 12	SwGsCp 1.84 SwLease .12b SwtDrg J2 SwnLife.88	166 476 476 709 1296 1134 1 9 476 476 30 1894 1894 1
Exfu up Exxcel FoirLne 24 FairLd ,060	818 5-16 5-16 5-16 2489 242 134 245 + 34 337 734 742 734 46 110 942 842 9 — 42	HockOrs 1 143 1514 1434 15 Hoover 44 220 1134 1134 1134 HorizBn 1b 14 13 13 13 HudsPop 50 48 4314 42 43	McCowE .07 McForIE .05 McMorn .10 McQuay .80	1 124 874 874 875 175 16 1 1108 5 414 476 + 56 258 1275 1274 1274 14 314 1774 1674 17 + 174	PecCHid.15s 72 134 13 134+ 4 PecGaR 1.58b 142 2312 21 2312+212 PecHRes 36b 39 8% 7% 816+ 4 PecSoM 41e 8 74 74 74	RedknLb 24 RescyEi 70 Reibinv 28 Reibinv of i 8	169 101/2 101/6 101/2 + 1/6 505 13 121/8 13 + 1/6 117 161/4 161/2 161/4	Soveron Jose Spacelb Speciffh Speciffn	252 44 4V4 94 124 114 1 767 1514 18 1 151 274 2514 2
FaicMn Faistaff FaradLb Farinan .00 FarinFd s	25 224 214 2144 4 280 1 15-16 1 13-16 1 25- 4 186 31/2 31/4 31/4 4 917 1444 131/2 131/2-14 162 51/6 42/6 5	HyoHCp 555 1646 1642 1612	- Va   MeensnO.24 - Va   MegaCp	107 7% 6% 7 + % 1212 25-32 % 25-32+5-32	PacStdLf 125 276 276 276 276 76 PakoCp 48 62 10 994 994 PanABsh 40 34 796 796 794 PandkPr 25e x854 896 7 894 116	RelUniv 70 RepAuto 200 RepNi_fe_50 Reshinc_101	143 1644 1644 1644 836 992 996 992+ 44 340 1244 12 1244+ 34 128 994 894 892— 34	StuRite 20 StafBid Stampd Standyn 1,28	192 15% 19% 3 177 14% 13 1 446 3% 3% 3% 3 258 36% 33% 3
FormBr 40 FormGp 72 ForrCo 205 FdExpA	97 28 <sup>3</sup> 4 20 <sup>3</sup> 4 20 <sup>3</sup> 4 4 <sup>3</sup> 1277 27 <sup>3</sup> 6 26 <sup>3</sup> 6 26 <sup>3</sup> 6 4 <sup>3</sup> 99 4 <sup>3</sup> 5 4 <sup>3</sup> 4 4 <sup>3</sup> 4 4 <sup>3</sup> 1030 46 <sup>3</sup> 5 44 <sup>3</sup> 4 46 <sup>3</sup> 4 4	Hydford 1.485 49 18½ 18 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-1% MercBcp 2.2 - Va MercBk 92	67 514 5 5 — 14 9 89 2714 2716 2714 117 1214 1214 1214	PortOh.84 66 18½ 18 18½+ ¼ PostoK 307 5 4 4 — ½ PostoFd 10e 9 4% 4¼ 4½— ½ PoulHor.16 50 13 13 13	Reshind ResOG wi ResvOM Paul Rin 1.32	125 17½ 16¾ 17½ ½ 50 6¾ 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ ¼ 229 47 40½ 46 +5½ 40 14 14 14	StdMicro StdRegis 1.40a Standon StanHP 1.40	758 774 714 82 2214 22 2 169 514 516 35 1914 1914 1
FdScrw.720 Fedincm.91e Fidicor.80 FldABsh 1	22 17 16½ 16½ ½ 68 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ 716 12¾ 12¼ 12½ 125 15¼ 15½ 15¼+ ¼	IdahoFn 80   22   28   27½   27½   27½   27½   27½   27½   25   25   25   25   25   25   25   2	MerchNt 1 MercurG 40 MetroDvl 26	e 436 10¼ 9¼ 9¾+ ¼	PouleyP   277 844 814 824   PoxtonF1   93 25 2015 25 +415   PoxtDp 48   198 1376 1316 1314   15 4 15 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	ReyRey .72 RigiOil Ridgwys .40 RiggsBk 2.40	599 2742 27 27 — 34 46 1714 1534 17 +114 10 934 934 934 84 3714 3714 3714 417 915 916 946—34	Stoodyn StoStBos 1.40 StoleGp .15b StoNShk .22	86 3½ 3¼ 102 20½ 20¼ 2 36 516 516 252 7½ 6¼
FidVo FidUnLf 1.32 FifthTh 2 FinSecGp .36	860 434 456 4 11-16+1-16 ×571 2776 2676 2744 56 34 3314 3314 3314 32 1056 1016 1016 1016 12	Indiago 40 172 22% 22% 22% 1/20 1/20 1/20 1/20 1/20 1/20 1/20 1/20	V2 MichNtl 1b W2 MicroMk 4 Microd	126 26/2 25/4 26/2+1/4 593 16% 13*4 15/2+1% 23\$5 18½ 16 18%+2% 478 3¼ 33-1633-16—1-16	PoyNSV &	RingArn RivalAt 80 RoadEx 60 RobbAy 1,40 RobtPor 40	417 9½ 9½ 9½ 9¼ 9¼ 287 8½ 8¾ 8½ ¼ 1168 37 34 37 +3 19 29½ 25½ 25½ 39 12 12 12	StewStv 40 StewStv 40 StewInf 1 StrawCl 1.48b	35 9 84 5 x419 19% 17% 1 326 26% 25 2 13 31% 31% 3
Fingrist 24 Finnign FsiMerc 1.46 F1Ala8k 1.32	1941 1134 10 1134+14 21 26 26 26 92 1934 1912 1915—4 46 24 234 24 + 12	IndValB 2 32 261/2 26 261/2 Inforex 988 874 814 814	· V2 MicroSe - Vs MdidBco 1.3 - 1% MdidCop	197 44 46 44+ %	Pennivo 220 6 72 71½ 72 Pennico 148 88 17 16% 16% 36 PenLf 1117 6% 6% 6% Prot.T 1200 43-164 1-16 4%	Rockcor RollBH ,92 RomAm RoseS!B .40	1351 944 844 944+1 48 2374 2314 2374+1/2 35 6/2 6 644-1/4	SturmR .90e Subaru .10e SubrBap 1.20a Sullair .60 Sumito .88	9 17½ 17 1 752 6% 5% 1 161 18% 18½ 1 433 26¼ 25 2 38 14% 14 1
FtAMBk la FtAFIn .60 FtATenn .50 FtArkBk .50	7 14½ 14½ 14½ 637 33¾ 30¼ 33½+2½ 25 10¼ 10¼ 10¼ 21 12½ 12½ 12½	*InstLeb.16 134 22½ 21½ 22½ 1ntegEnt 05e 610 5¼ 4¾ 4¾ 1ntelCp 1168 64½ 60 64½ 1ntrcEnt 39 7½ 7½ 7½	Midnite 27e MidwDis 40	58 25¼ 25 25 — V2 222 57% 5¾ 5¼ 5¼— V6 178 10 9¼ 10 + ¼ 47 20¾ 20½ 20½ 20½— V2	Penril 10 136 1114 1096 1096 34 Penril 48 x27 1995 17 1996 PermBit 5 114 496 496 496 PerryDr 16 42 1394 1314 1314 12	Rouse .15e RovacCo Royster .40 RubyMin	146 9 9 9 9 663 1414 131/2 14 + 12 283 5% 5% 5% 5%	Summer .40a SumitEn SumikF1 .60 SunikO	65 674 6 134 674 644 334 1574 1576 1 119 474 476
FIAriist s FIBnOh 1,36b FIBshFia .17e FIBkSys 1,76 FIBkrFi .80	776 514 5 514 78 26 26 26 46 816 734 816+36 388 39 3814 3814—36 9 13 13 13	Interfal 80 82 18¼ 18½ 18¼ 18¼ 18¼ 18¼ 18¼ 18¼ 1945 94% 94% 94% 154 151 168 149 18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18% 18%	- %   Milipr 20 - %   MineSet 72 - %   MnrRs 10e	313 254 224 234+1 605 2612 2712 2612+1 : 38 58 57 571 370 274 25-16 276+1-1-16	PeterHH-54 166 19% 18% 19% 19 PetDv 1586 2% 21-16 2%+3-16	RusStov .72 Ryanins .16	*179 16% 16 16% 16 16% 16 16 16% 16 16% 17 16% 16 16% 17 1	Sunset Sunfec	101 3% 3¼ 159 2¼ 2¼
Fiscatin le Fiscatiny 56 Fiscatiny 56 Fiscatiny 1 Fiscatiny 10	257 1912 18 1912+112 7 1812 1814 1812 14 44 1512 1514 1512 134 1416 1418 1416 1	InBkWsA.30 124 674 812 814 IntOdiry 159 474 412 412 111 IntKingT.86 80 814 814 814 IntResh 24 81 1812 1712 18	MiniCpt MinnFab.10 MinnTitl 10	17 291/2 281/2 29 + 1/2	Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings		INTERNATIO		_
F1Conn 2.04 F1CntRE .92e F1Emp\$t . F1Exec	43 28 28 28 48 69 8 7% 8 195 11% 10% 11 — % 12% 11 — %	IntSYC of   513 10½ 9½ 9½ 11½ 11½ 13½ 14½ 13½ 14½ 13½ 14½ 13½ 14½ 13½ 14½ 14½ 14½ 14½ 14½ 14½ 14½ 14½ 14½ 14		211 914 9 914 1/2 27 33 32 33 +116	Week Ended July 28, 1978 Sales High Low Last Chyc		a weekly list of non-do	St. Oil Ind. 8	10134
FtExec pl.50 FtFrwst .25 FtFldInv .24e FtFlaBks .36	144 11 10% 11 265 10% 9 10%+1% 141 10% 9% 10%+ ½ 162 5% 5½ 5½ 5½ ¼	Intext 252 5% 5 5¼ 1w35oUt 2.18 142 25% 24% 25% 25% 1te/Cp wt 295 6 4% 5% 1te/Cp wt 1vey J8 .68 51 13% 11 12%	% ModuCpt Molex 08 1% MonCop 94	109 1114 1054 1056 36 602 1656 1356 1656 + 34 295 22 2114 22 285 1556 1512 1556 16 141 7 676 676	Pen Am 2,0228,480 876 714 814 +416 +416 +416 +416 +416 +416 +416 +4	Asiat Ent	(overage prices) -87	Cc	914-85 111 Median Dellars 83 1001/2
FiHawsi 1.50 FiKyNat 1.44 FiLincFn FiMarin .34	169 25 2434 25 + 14 79 28 28 28 204 10 934 10 + 14 111 534 51/2 51/2- 14	lwyCp.20 46 9% 94 9% JBBigB.12 99 4½ 3¾ 344 JLGind.20 123 24½ 24 24¼	MonuE MonuCp	141 7 676 676 41429-1627-1629-16+ Vs 1516 1996 18 1994+114 7 5 5 5 3 1992 19V2 19V2	UAL Inc 1.264,509 37% 33% 37 2% Easth Airl. 1,189,200 14% 131½ 14 +44 Occiden Pet 1,121,200 21½ 20 25% -44 Am Airlin 1,106,400 14½ 13% 14% +2%	Brasilien Brosilien C C C E 7-	734-84	Ford 914-83. GMAC 914-1 Hudson Boy	
FINABA 1.28 FINBOP 1.80 FINIBSA 1.40 FININJ 1.405	255 22% 21% 22%+ 34 156 38 36% 3744+14 48 21% 21% 21% 82 24% 23% 23%- %	Jamsby 50 317 19 174, 18	MooreCp 1.32 MoorePd .60 MoorePd .60	305 334 33 33 — 14	Braniff int   1,896,300   17%   14%   16%   17%   14%   16%   17%   14%   16%   17%   14%   16%   17	CFP61/2- CFP61/2- CNP6-87	85 1051/4 84 1003/4 7 981/4	Royal Cana Royaat 91/2-	4-85 97½ da 9½-88 104 80 97% 0-86 102%
Finitol 1.60 Finitin 2.20 Finitiga .84 Finitsup	14 33 33 13 59 32% 32% 32% 33% 4 144 16 15% 16 + % 118 13% 13% 13% 13%	JeffNLf.40	Morsnin 285	645 1314 1234 1314	Westing EI 1,855,700 2416 2136 2416 +1/2 Brit pet 961,500 17 1614 1636 -1/2 Dow Chem 938,600 2516 2872 2516 +174	E   B 6%-1 E   B 6-89 Eurotimo	574-87 9534 84 102 9734 18-83 10532	Torento Do . Union Carb Europ	minion 9-82. 99% ide9%-56 102% éan Currency Units
FINABL 40 FIOKIBA 24 FIRBKGO 44 FISLASC 22	16 16 16 214 11% 10% 11% 11% 4 34 8% 8% 8% 8% % 43 16% 16 16% 4		MinStrs	323 5% 5% 5% 5%+ ½	IBM 862.608 2799/125746 278% +69% Citicorp 814.500 2474 2376 24% -14 Comput Sci 792.108 14% 11% 14% +2%	Europara Europara	6½-88	S.Africa 8-84 E.N.E.L. 7/4 Eurofimo 7-	-86 9934
F1SecCo .36 F1Surety F1TenN1 .40 F1TexFn .40	270 2114 21 2114 44 1514 1514 1514 137 1136 1136 1136 441 51 4914 5012+114	Judy's 06e 113 8 7% 7% Justin 60 259 24 23 23% KDI 371 2½ 2% 2½	. W Moeller (20)	16 22% 22% 22% x228 26% 25% 25% 13 15% 15% 15% 15% \$38 11% 9% 11 +1%	TransW Air 786,700 25% 22 24% +2% Rowan 767,800 23% 28% 22% -%	Forsmark Gen Zentr	7-87	Fo	r trading in DM reach Francs
FIUNBER 2 FIUNCE 92 FIUIDBE 1 FIWNFIN FlegBks 24	273 3244 32 32 — 44 210 1446 1446 1445 4 46 111 2342 2243 2342 + 11 852 7 642 642 - 42 1429 1134 1134 1134 + 16	KoisStipfl.46 3 18% 18% 18% 18% Kollstod 63 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½ KomenA 1.40 63 36% 36% 36%	NFC Cp.15	180 13 11% 13 +1 886 14% 14 14%+% 79 16½ 16¼ 16¼ ¼ 141 28½ 28¼ 28½	Advances: 1,368 ; declines: 520 ; unchanged: . 225 New highs: 262 ; new lows: 46	IAD7-87. IAD64-4 ICI7V5-87	100.80 9814 7	CNA 934-87. CECA 10/2-1 Charbonnos	1004 12 101 1es 1014-82 . 10214
Flormein Flexsti .60 Flicker .60b Floreix	61 1942 1842 1842 42 113 14 14 14 20 11% 11% 11% 11% 4 489 440 4 446+ 46	KnCtyLf1.60 148 4612 4614 4612 KnSNtw.36 156 12 11% 11% KeornyT.60 738 1714 1576 1716	- 14   NNCp.pf3.60 - 14   NarosCp 1,20	8 36½ 36½ 36½ b 21 22 21½ 21½— ½ 128 6% 5% 5%	Veigne  This week	Kingd of E Kingd of E Kobe 61/2-1	Denmark 6-88 97½ Denm 5¼-84 97 17 104½	Clm Lafary Cred Fonc 1 E18 74-88 Paribas 104	014-82 1021/2 8134 1021/4
FloComi 30 FloCypr 20e FloGulf 1,29e FloMM 40	19 1415 1414 1416 291 576 515 514 76 15 1314 13 1316 + 14 28 1415 14 1416 + 16	Keba 902213-16 2% 2% KeldhOli 79 7 64 7 KellySv 1 90 36/2 36 36/2 Kemper I.so 1091 38 37/2 38	3-16   N8kCDa! • ¼   N18kGa • ½   N1Cn1 Fn 1,48 • ½   N1C1yCp 2,25	61 12 12 12 63 22 21½ 22 227 44¼ 44½ 44½— ¼	1976 to date	Montreal Neuscolar Neuscolar	ven 7½-86	Peuseot 10-l Quebec Pro Rhone-Poul St. Gabain 10	v 77/2-87 82*4 enc 107/2-80 1017/4   0-80 167
Fign 52 Fignoch 25 FignoEn FdTown .12	458 15% 14% 15%+ 14 11 16 16 16 — 14 182 13% 13% 13%— 14 153 36 294 34 +5	Kennghn 106 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ KentMce 1.20 55 28½ 25½ 25½ Kenton 192 20 18 20 KyCent.i .30 206 13½ 13½ 13½	2 NComNJ 2.40 NtCptSy .20 NConvSt .80 NDataCp .20	167 17 1614 1614 166 21 181/2 2974+214 571 11 101/6 101/6	Consolidated Trading	Norg Kom Norpipe 6- Norsea Go	nd 5/4-86 97/4 Imunalbk 6-89 98.45 89 99/4 25 7-89 103/4	Ug. Kuhima World Bank	nn 8-78: 99 714-27 83 Guilders
FiniliGp .305 ForestO .50 Formigil Fadrfin .85e	93 10¼ 955 975 10¼ 681 16¼ 16 16¼ 230 245 21% 24¼ 195 3¼ 3 3 - ¼	Keuffel.80 18 13½ 13½ 13½ KeyPhar.03r 92 12¼ 11% 12% KeyeFib.88 1061 27% 27 27%	NEMOCH NatLibity .24 NLfeFia .26 NMicron	656 84 7/2 814+34 371 9% 812 914+34 649 1134 1036 1134+114	Of AMEX Listings Week Ended July 28, 1978	Norsk Hyd Oesterreid Quebec Pi Quebec H	dro 6%-89	ABN 942-79. AMRO 942-7 Arbed 644-8 BP 6-79	9
Four Pha Frank El 48 Frank Ll 1.12 Frank M. 270a Francol M.	1756 34% 32% 34%+1% 98 14% 13% 13% 13% 16 % 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 15% 1	KeyCFd 146 13 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1234 1	24 NRest fe 50i V2 NSecins V2 NStuM	93 13% 12% 13%+ 7% 14 9% 9% 9% 9%- % 555 4% 313-16 13-16-9-16 50 20% 18% 18%-2%	Scies High Low Lost Choe McCull Oil 781,960 5% 4% 5% 1% Init Sciust 562,900 4 314 31/ 11/	Quebec H Sanko Ste Sanko Ste	ydro 6¼-87	Cons Foods Eurofima 57 E1B 972-79 Govett 672-7 Holl Inn 672-	61 <u>2-8</u> 0 991/2 '
Fremont 30 FreqSrc Fradice ,14 Friona ,40 Frest\$ ,02e	873 27% 24% 26%+2% 212 7% 7% 7% 7% 813 15 14% 14%- % 8 7% 7% 7%- %	Kinelnt 459 13½ 11 11.  Kinelkuli 50 17 13½ 12 13½ 13½  KirinBr 25e x222 24½ 23½ 24½  KiperG 37e 1386 8¼ 7½ 8¾  Knopev 1 26 17 16½ 17	NtValve 1.75 NtWnLf Vs Natwide 50	12 40% 40% 40% 40% 40 644 8½ 7% 8½+ % 458 15% 14% 15%+ ½ e 97 15 16½ 14½- ½	TotolPH NA 452.500 1246 1046 12 +1 Hustov Oli 353.600 38 35 35 -3 Asomera O 322.300 1846 36 1646 -46 Syntex Corp 316.500 2345 3046 3242 +234	Voest 634- Weltbank Weltbank	69-8	Ned Gas Un New Zelond	
FroznFd .36 FullPhot .27r FullPhB .32 FullNH1 .40	146 12 1146 1146 16 265 2756 2756 1146 1146 1146 1146 1146 1146 130 13 1246 1246 14	KnosoCp 52 879 849 844 Knodsn 40 176 114 1042 11 KoseCp 685 776 6 746 6 746	Vi NevNBc 1 Vi NevodSL 80 Vi NewAFd 1.40 134 NEnMer 1.50	15 20% 19% 19% 19% 4 283 20% 17% 19%+2% e 35 19 18% 19 + %	HotOliM 316,000 24% 22% 23% -4 Resortinti A 286,490 75% 72% 75% +25% Dottoprod 254,000 22% 20% 22%1 +2% AphiDoves 222,000 13% 11 12% +3%	Weltbank	544-70 94.90 Units of Account DM Basis	Philips 6-79 Sperry 612-7 St. Brands 6	981/2 9 981/2 1/2-79 961/4
FundSys Funtime .25b FurrsCaf .45b GRTCp	489 7 6 7 +1% 13 15% + % 458 13% 13 13 13 535 2% 2 2 2 - 16	Krates 73 201/2 29 20 - Kraytad 25 x19 281/2 28 201/2 Krueger 70 143 191/2 19 191/4 Kulicke 332 101/4 81/2 10	NJLife NJN1CP2 NJNGCS 1.44	62 1½ 1½ 1½ 82 22 21¾ 21¾ 41 15% 15% 15%	Volume: 19,194,205 shares Year to Date: 504,536,275 shares Issues traded in: 1,845	C'C A 8-86. Cred Not 8 Denmark	b 8-86	Asion Bonk	<b>07</b> .
GolaxyO Gixy wt GatvHou _12	794 744 7 744 14 204 1 7-16 136 136 335 2312 2134 2126—36	KyeloCe 19e 10 41/2 4034 41/2 LDBCP 486 34 31/2 334 LMFCo 40 x153 15% 15 LS	NewpLb NewpPh	286 15% 15% 15% + % 209 5% 4½ 5% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16% 16	Advances: 325 ; declines: 473 ; unchanged: 199 New Highs: 124 ; new jows: 18	E.S.B. ( r  Escom 8% Maniteba Nancy 8-86	) 8¼-86 145 - -86 143 - 7-87 145 - 6 145 - 4-86 145 -	Burmoh 7-8 Cons Eur 7-1 Denmark 6-1 Gr. Met.Hot Finland 7-87	97 4-87 90½ 6-4-87 89½ 91½

July 1978

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

## Hellenic Industrial Development Bank S.A. Athens, Greece

US \$ 15,000,000

Medium-Term Loan

arranged by WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK **GIROZENTRALE** 

> provided by WESTLB INTERNATIONAL S.A.

INTERNATIONAL BONDS (a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)										
DAR Bonds		St. Oil Ind. 5-88	H							
(gverage prices)	9934	3Wed 31018 9%-15	ı							
Arbed 6-4-87 Asiat Entwickl, Bk.7-85	10214	Contedion Dollars	1							
Australien 54-89	98.40		l							
Brasilien 734-84	101	Canpac 94-83 100½ 101 Ford 94-83 100½ 100¾ GAAC 914-83 101½ 101½ Hudsan Boy 10¼-81 101 101½	1							
P. M. Land Ligary	971/2	CALAC 014.83 1014 10154								
C C E 7-89	102V2	Hinters Rev 1014-91 101 10146	1							
N T 7'4-83	105	Manifoba 9%-85 991/2 1001/4	1							
C C E 7-89 N T 7'4-83 F P 8'7-85 F P 6'7-84 N P 6-87	1051/4	Royal Canada 91/2-88 194 1047/2	Ι.							
F P 61/2-84	100%	Roynat 91/2-80 99% 100%								
N P 6-87	9814	Raynat 972-80	ľ							
:UTD10M1 348-0/	95%	l Toronto Dominion 9-82. 99% 99%	1							
I B 6 14-84	102 9734	. Union Carbide 7%-86 102% 102%								
I B 6-89	97- <del>14</del> 1057:2	European Currency Units	İ							
urofima 61/2-88	10134		Ò							
Uroparat 7-83	10214	S.Africa 8-86								
uraparat 614-87	98	E.N.E.L. 714-86 9974 10074 Eurofimo 774-81 1021/2 -	•							
uraparat 6¼-87 W G 7¼-83,	105.90	EUI 031730 /94-01 19273 *	C							
innland 7-87	10114	Intertrigo 71/2-86 1011/2 -   For trading in DM	N							
orsmarks 534-90	931/2		N							
ien Zentraibk Wien 6-87 .	9934	French Francs	N							
lydra Ontario 6½-87	10214	BASF 71/2-87 851/2 861/2	P							
A D 7-87	100.80	CNA 944-87 10014 10114								
A D 614-88	9814	CNA 914-97 10014 10114 CECA 1014-92 101 1014 1014 1014 1014 1014 1014 1014	!							
C   7½-87	T03%	Charbonnoges 1014-82 . 10214 10314								
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lingd of Denm 54-84	97	Cred Fonc 104-82 1021/2 1031/2 E18 7/4-88 8134 8294	ı							
'she 414-87	1041/2	E18 74-88	16							
Cobe 6½-87	1041/2	Peugeot 10-83 100 101	į							
Nontreal 7-87	100.70	Quebec Prov 7½-87 824 834	J							
leuseeland 71/2-86	104V2	Rhone-Poulenc 1072-80 10114 10214	J							
leuseeland 7-87	10234	51. Gobain 10-80 101 102	J							
leuseeland 5¼-86	97%	Ug. Kuhimann 8-78.: 99 -	J							
lorg Kommunalbk 6-89	98.45	World Bank 714-87 83 84	F							
orpipe 6-89	991/4	Guilders								
orsea Gas 7-89	T0334	ABN 912-79 10014 101								
lorsk Hydro 8%-89	101 1041 <u>4</u>	AMRO 91/2-79 1001/4 101	ľ							
lesterreich 614-85 Juebec Provinz 7½-87	104.19	Arbed 614-80 9814 99	1							
uebec Hydro 6'5-87	99	BP 6-79 9844 9992 .	-							
vebec Hydro 64-87	99.40	Cons Ecods 416-90   0016-1001/-	г							
anko Steamship 8½-84	102.60	Eurotimo 5%-79	ĺ							
anka Steamship 7-84	102.60	E/B 9/2-79 10094 1011/2								
chweden 6-89	98.85	Govett 6½-79 98½ 99¼								
oest 634-89	10114									
/eltbank 64-87	10114	KLM 6-79	ĺ							
/el/bank 8-82 /el/bank 6/z-85	10634 99.80	New Zelond 614-79 9814 99								
/elibank 544-90	94.90	Philips 6-79 981/2 99/4								
	,-0,0	Sperry 6/2-79 98/2 9914								
Units of Account		St. Brands 61/2-79 9614 99								
DM Basis	_	Luxembours Francs	ı							
omm Urb 8-86 145 C A 8-86	• :		١.							
red Not 8-86 145	-	Asian Bank 64-87 94 96 E I B 7086 97 98	1							
enmark 8-86 145		Burmoh 7-86 97 97								
enmark 8-86	-	Conseur7-87 92								
scom 814-86 143	-	Denmark 674-67 90% 92%								
vaniteba 7-87 145	. •	Gr. Met.Hot. 674-87 897/2 971/2	١.							
scom 2¼-86	•	Finland 7-67 911/2 931/2								
ppd 432.84 147	:	ISE 6½-87 95 97								
D.R. 8-84 145	:	Reed 634-87 87 89 Slater 714-87 761/2								
		Jruier / 14-6/ /012	i							

**NYSE Averages** 

+1.57 +1.57 +0.67 +1.13 +1.27 iard & Poor's 118.61 187.99 118.61 +2.57 14.72 14.16 14.72 +0.26 53.06 52.30 53.06 +0.61 12.02 11.53 12.02 +0.16 100.00 97.72 100.60 +2.25 30 Indust. 20 Tronso 15 Utils. 65 Comb. 840.27 822.44 856.29 +22.97 229.92 226.63 228.31 +92.35 107.10 104.67 104.46 +1.39 258.45 265.20 256.83 8.23

Funen Tel 9-84 . G.I.S. 976-83 .... Helsinki 10-83 ...

Osio 878-92 Osio 914-85 Osio 10-81...

10372

1081/2 1141/2 108 1061/2 1071/4

(An international call means business.) Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

## Japan Unveils

**Treasury Bills** 

6.80 6.902 7.11 7.21 7.25 7.20 7.30 7.31 7.51 7.50 7.66 7.66 7.84 7.84 7.84 7.84 8.25 8.26

Supplies 28
Tharing 3
TOKEL 54
TIME DC40
TONM un
TPC
TPC un
TallyCp 15e
Tompox 2.20e
Tompox 3.20e
Tompo

Nuclear Reacto
TOKYO, July 30 (AP)
first Japaneso-made nuclear reac
started generating electricity as
nuclear power plant in Fukui
central Japan yesterday, plant of
cials said.

nuclear power plant in Fukus central Japan yesterday, plant of cials said.

The prototype reactor, built are not the governmental Power Reaction of the governmental Electric Power of the governmental Electric Power of the governmental translational 165 captures of the governmental translation and recycled was at the governmental translation of the governmental power of the gove

France and West Germany happy in tendered their Alpha jet trainer a vice are strike aircraft in the U.S. Nav. competition for a future advanc training plane, officials here sale and the twin-engined, high-performance aircraft would be built in planate United States under license aircraft was under license. selected, they said.

Avions Marcel Dassault-Breg'ts Mach Aviation of France and Dorner and GMBH of West Germany, which will be designed and built the plane, https://doi.org/10.100/10.1



Dfls. 60,000,000.— 6% bearer notes of 1972 due 1976/1979

THE BRITISH PETROLEUM **COMPANY LIMITED** (incorporated in England with limited liability under the Company (Consolidation) Act 1908)

### THIRD ANNUAL REDEMPTION **INSTALMENT**

(Redemption Groups Nos. 2 and 4 having fallen due before)

Notes belonging to Redemption Group No.1 will be redeemed on and after SEPTEMBER 1, 1978

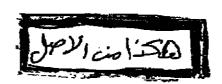
in accordance with drawing effected on July 10, 1978 pursuant to the Terms and Conditions. Paying Agents:

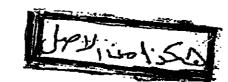
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Bank Mees & Hope NV Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

in Amsterdam and Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg.

Notes belonging to Redemption Group No. 3 will be redeemed on and after September 1, 1979.

July 31, 1978





## Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9) port continuing nibbling by insti-tional investors in discounted ands on the secondary market, oking to lock into historically sh yields of 9 percent or more. If ough momentum builds up, inkers could begin to think about ing to reopen the market for ted-rate straight dollar debt. But is still some time away as the lik of the cash available for new vestment is being parked in ort-term money-market instruents awaiting clearer signals of here interest rates and economic

relopments are headed.
Floating-rate notes are not much demand and the recent issues are ading at discounts as investors ore become wary about the liquily of this sector given the very my volume of new issues. The e floater on offer - for Panama inks that are still awash with

### Penerna Rid

Panama is secking \$50 million amount that may be increased if mand warrants - through 12ar serial notes carrying an interrate of one point over the Lon-in interbank offered rate (Libor) six-month Eurodollars, It mantees that the coupon will ter be set lower than 7 percent. protes are being sold in denomiions of \$10,000. The average life the issue is 7.725 years and the notice of the loan assures that amortization is pro-rated for h security, assuring that all jestors benefit equally from the

In effect, this is a marketable edicated bank loan. Managers esnate Panama would have to pay r for a five-year syndicated loan about 11/2 points for a 10-year in. They estimate that the 21/2 gent commissions that particid about 42 basis points to the effive yield, meaning a total return 1.42 points over Libor. The 12-

(Continued from Page 9)

us, Venezuela's increasing the spread over Libor could draw into the

ting syndicate banks which shunned the earlier loan.

his moving slowly even though the terms - I point over Libor for the

cific projects which are tied to exports from their corporate clients.

Libor for the first three years and %-point for the final seven.

ting at %-point and rising in %-point increments every three years.

""" Expected shortly is a \$200-million loan for ITAIPU, the Brazilian pow-

project which will generate big exports for West German manufactur-However, bankers are reportedly haggling over Brazil's insistence on a

ximum spread of 11/2 points over 12 years, down an eighth from its most

hous loan, and a quarter-point cut in management fees. Banks report-Fare offering to do the loan for 1% over Libor.

As Algerian loans are in the market. Sonatrach is seeking \$200 million

all of which about \$70 million will be for 10 years at 1½ points over

Fit and the remainder for eight years at a spread of 1%. SONIC, a plose company, is raising \$52 million for seven years at 1% over Libor. It is a National Petrochemical is seeking \$270 million for 10 years at %-bt over Libor for the first five years and %-point over for the remain-

EGBA, the Buenos Aires electricity company, is seeking up to \$150 ion for 10 years, offering%-point over Libor for the first three years

Mr for the first five years and then rising to \*-point.

through for Panama, which to date 200-million-DM issue recently has only borrowed 10-year funds from banks. However, managers estimate that the ability to trade in this paper — which does not exist for pure bank loans — is worth the extra two years. Banque Nationale de Paris is

making a private placement of \$50 million of floaters in the United States. The five-year notes are being sold in denominations of \$250,000 carrying a coupon set at a quarter point over the mean of the bid and offered Eurodollar rate. To sweeten this yield, which in effect is an eighth of a point over Libor, the paper will be sold at a discount of 99% or 99%.

### Bank of Tokyo Venture

And in Singapore, the Bank of Tokyo is selling \$30 million of three-year floating-rate certificates of deposit Interest will be set at a quarter point over the Singapore interbank offered rate.

The only offering aimed at the general public is a \$25-million convertible for Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New York, which is Coca-Cola's largest single franchiser. The 15-year bonds are expected to carry a coupon of 6% percent and the conversion premium is not expected to be less than 10 percent.

New-issue activity continues in the Deutsche-mark sector despite widespread doubts that the current level of interest rates can be held. The issuing houses themselves are skeptical as Deutsche Bank, Commerzbank and Dresdner Bank turned down the invitation to comanage the current 100-million DM issue for Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corp. It is offering a 15-year bond — the longest maturity since the boom days of last April - carrying a coupon of 6

croent.
(U.S. Dollars)
Chase and its lead manager, International institu-Westdentsche Landesbank, argue that rarity value of a top-rated U.S. borrower issuing DM paper justifies the tight conditions. They note that the average life on this paper 1.42 points over Libor. The 12-11.42 points over Libor. The 12-11.42 points over Libor. The 12-2.43 points over Libor. The 12-2.44 points over Libor. The 12-2.45 points over Libor. The 12-2.46 points over Libor. The 12-2.47 points over Libor. The 12-2.48 points over Libor. The 12-2.49 points over Libor. The 12-2.40 points over Libor. The 12-

completed for the World Bank, which is a frequent and regular borrower. The World Bank issue was sold at a discount of 98 with a coupon of 6 percent and lead manager Deutsche Bank is having quite a problem holding the price in the secondary market at 97. Elsewhere it is quoted at 9614.

Chase's recently completed floating-rate dollar notes, which also carried tight conditions — offering an eighth of a point over Liber are trading at 981/2 after being sold

Also on offer is a seven-year "bullet" (with amortization completed in one step at the end of the seventh year) for Nippon Steel carrying a coupon of 5% percent. Pricrying a coupon of 5% percent. Pricing is expected at around 99%, which is where Deutsche Bank is maintaining the bid on the World Bank's 200-million-DM, six-year notes which were issued at 99%. Uniroyal, which is raising 35 million DM in six-year, 5%-percent notes is selling its paper at 90

notes, is selling its paper at 99.
Norges Kommunalbank's 100
million DM of 12-year, 6-percent bonds were issued at par last week but ended trading 98%. Priced at par with a conversion premium of 4.4 percent were the 100 million DM of 10-year, 3½-percent convertibles for All Nippon Airways.

Murata Manufacturing will offer 40 million DM of eight-year convertibles expected with a coupon of 2½ percent.

To date, eight other Japanese-DM convertibles are scheduled to be launched. Among these are Asahi Pentax, Fujitsu and Casio.

## Eurobond Yields\* Week Ended July 26

tions ..... Industrials, long term..... Industrials, medium term 8.77 % Canadian dollars, medium term ...... French franc, long term 9.14 % 10.24 % Unit of acc.,long term 7.71 %

Market Turnover Week Ended July 28, 1978

799.40 601.90 197.50 1,773 240.40

## **Gold Price**

(Continued from Page 9)

kfour years and 14 for the final four - are more generous than the flat announcement appeared to pint spread offered earlier this year. One of the difficulties is that have had little effect among tradits are holding back, preferring to save their leading power for loans to

the Chicago Mercantile he loan to Comecon's IIB suffers the same way as this is a pure Exchange, pork bellies moved up from a few cents above life-of-conjuical loan not tied to exports. In addition, the fees paid to participations will total % percent compared to the more usual 1 percent. tract lows to score daily limit price NATIONAL LEAGUE freece is expected to be coming to the market with a \$100-million loan two days in a row. Reports of the Public Power Corp. and it is rumored that the interest may be set diminished fresh and frozen bacon point over Libor for the 10-year life. This is in contrast to the Bank supplies and sentiments that the market was undersold created a ece's recent \$300-million loan, which carried a split rate of %-point bullish climate. NI of Italy is reported to be negotiating with a group of Japanese his for a 12-year loan totaling up to \$200 million with the spread

Live cattle futures scored midweek price gains on a government report that cattle inventories are down 7 percent from a year ago, from 2 to 3 percent more than traders anticipated.

But the gains were crased late in the week on feelings that the mar-ket was oversold, and cattle futures finished 11 cents lower than the previous week's close.

Coffee futures ended an erratic week with 7-cent-per-pound price gains after scoring limit price in-creases and declines throughout the week, including life-of-contract

Copper futures, although benefiting intermittently from price surges in precious metals, ended the week with slight losses on a report that Sen. William Proximire, D.-Wis. had introduced legislation to prevent the stockpiling of copper in the United States.

Datar is trying to raise \$200 million for not less than eight years and deathly 10 years. Much will depend on the spread; Qatar Steel's \$100-lion, eight-year loan at %-point over Libor for four years and % over the final four proved difficult to place early this year. It is a sefinancing \$180 million — the drawn portion of an earlier loan. It three-year loan has an average life of 1½ years, which managers say lifes the low half-point spread over Libor. United Arab Shipping, the while, is seeking \$100 million for eight years starting at %-point over the first five years and then rising to %-point. Cotton prices scored late-week gains as Northwestern Texas con-tinued to suffer from a drought. Reports that some ranchers would I point for the remainder.

I point for the remainder.

Reports that some ramaners would be point for the life of the loan.

Keports that some ramaners would be prices friday.

Keports that some ramaners would be prices friday.



EN ROUTE TO VICTORY — Mario Andretti steers his Lotus into first place and eventually wins the West German Grand Prix at Hockenheim. Teammate Ronnie Peterson from Sweden, tailing Andretti, dropped out because of gear-box trouble. See story on Page 13.

Cerrell, W—Lerch, S-4, L.—Norman, 9-6, HRs— Philodelphia, Schmidt (13), Luzinski 2 (25), Mar-

Sorensen, R. Stein (7), McClure (8) and C. Lemancyth, V. Cruz (8) and Ashby, W— 27k, 42, L—Sorensen, 12-8, HRs— 28, D. May (2); Taronio, Mayberry, Colborn, House (6), Roma (8) and Stinson: 10.5-5 L--Rome. reisleben, Spiliner (6), Kern (7) and Diaz. amder (8), W--Kern, 7-4, L--Broberg, 9-8. Avaustine, Costro (10) and B. Martinez, C. Moore (10); Jetterson, V. Cruz (10) and Cervne, W—V. Cruz, 2-8. L—Castro, 3-2. HR—Toronto, McKay bers; Stone, Willough y (2) and Colbern, W— Stone, P. 7. L—Jenkins, P-7, HRs—Texas, Cliver (10). Chicago, Orio (12). 199 310 000 2-7 11 0 000 201 020 0-5 10 0 (5) and Munson. W

Serum (2), Holly (4), Sutton (7), Wynegar (4); Clay, R. Davis (7), and Health. W—Clay, 2-3, L—D. Mirabella, Lindblad (8) and Sundbers; Schueler, Proly (1), Hinton (6), LaGrow (2) and Nahorodny, W—Mirabella, 1-81.—Schueler, 3-5.

Renko, Seea (7). Locey (9), Heaverlo (9) and Hewman, Essian (8): Wise, Acase (3), Spilliner (8) and G. Alexander. W—Renko, 5-5. L—Wise, 5-13. HRs—Cakland, Page (12). Cleveland. G. Alex-

ne: Moskou, Bair (9) and Be kou, 2-2, L—Lonborg, 7-9, HRs—Cir

Bohnsen, Twitchell (4), Garman (4), Pirtle (8 and Carter: Mohler, Easterly (2), Camabell (7) P. Niekro (7) and Nolan, W.—Easterly, 3-6, L-Garman, 1-4, HRs.—Montred, Dowson (16) Atlanta, Horner 2 (9), Burrooghs (14).

## Friday and Saturday Line Scores

Rogers, Pirite 1971 Statings (1) McWilliams, Compbell (5), Garber (7) and Noice, W—Compbell, 42, L—Pirite, 62, HR9—Montreal, Carter (11), Valentine (16), Altanta.

Schotzeder, Knowles (8), German (9) and Carter; Hanna, Skok (9) and Murphy. W— Schotzeder, 42, L—Hanna, 7-8, HRs—Mootreol. Hoticki, Curtis (4), Williams (5), Lovelle Moffitt (9) and Tamarga, Hill (9); Krukow Hernandez (5), McGlothen (5), Gelsel (5 man (6), D. Moore (8), Sutter (8) and Ro

itts (7), Lopez (7) and Sin Jones and D. Roberts. W— R. Jones, 8-9, L—Denny, 8-8, HR—San Diego, Tenace 2 (12).

U.S. Amateur Meet

## Robinson Fails to Make 28-Foot Long Jump Mark

and lost in his bid for a 28-foot long jump Friday, but Bob Roggy dangled from a goal post and then fired the javelin 288 feet 1½ inches in the start of track and field competition at the National Sports Fes-

Robinson, the 1976 Olympic champion, had hoped to use the high altitude at the Air Force Academy, 7,280 feet above sea level, to crash the 28-foot barrier for the first time. No long jumper has managed better than 27-8-4 since Bob Beamon's world-record leap of 29-21/2 in Mexico City's altitude 10 years ago in the Olympics.

"I was ready, physically and mentally," said Robinson, who had flown from Yugoslavia to capitalize on the competitive and atmospheric conditions. "I know I could have done 28 feet today, but I made a bad decision on which way we iumped.

### North Wind

The wind was blowing from the north at the start of the competition, so Robinson convinced the other long jumpers to use the north runway instead of another one from the opposite direction. Robinson leaped 26-21/2 on his opening attempt, with an aiding 6.9-mile-an-hour wind, Bob Calhoun of Scotch Plains, N.J., took the lead on his first jump with another wind-aided leap, 26-31/2.

But when the wind shifted, blowing from the south, Robinson saw his hopes fade. He managed a win- 2:05.42.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 30 ning 26-7% on his third attempt, (NYT) — Arnie Robinson gambled into a 2.25-mile-an-hour wind, but said afterward, "There's not a man alive who can jump 28 feet against the wind.

The 28-foot barrier has become an obsession for Robinson, almostmore challenging than the 1980 Olympics.

i could win the gold medal in 1980, that's not difficult," said the 6-foot-2-inch Californian, who won his fourth straight national outdoor title last month with a wind-sided. jump of 27-4. "But I really want 28 feet. It's something I just have to do. And I'll do it, no matter how; long it takes. But today was very disappointing."

The 21-year-old Roggy, from-Holmdel, N.J., had thrown 293 feet, the fourth-best in the world this year, in winning the National Collegiate title last month. But he has been bothered by back muscles that frequently tighten up during

People keep telling Stan Vinson that he looks odd with his long, gangly stride in the 400-meter dash. So after he had won the race in-45.47 seconds, the 6-3 Vinson said that he might switch to the 400meter intermediate hurdles next

The most exciting race, the women's 800, saw Ruth Caldwell, the national outdoor champion, re-gain the lead from Essie Kelly in the final 20 meters and hold on for a victory by three meters.
Caldwell's winning time was

## USOC Offers L.A. a Partnership

By Neil Amdur

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 30 (NYT) — In a move aimed at savng the 1984 Summer Olympics for Los Angeles, the U.S. Olympic Committee offered yesterday to enter in a "partnership" with the city's Olympic organizing committee to assume financial responsibility of the games.

The contract would indemnify the city of Los Angeles against financial losses and also allow the USOC to serve as a coordinating link between the organizers and the International Olympic Committee.

The willingness of the USOC to serve as a partner in a \$183-million project was outlined yesterday by Robert Kane, the committee president, and William Simon, the treasurer. Specifics of the partnership were being discussed today among Tom Bradley, the mayor of Los

Angeles, and USOC officials.

said privately they were optimistic— the proposal will be submitted to the Los Angeles city council for approval. The city has until Aug. to sign an agreement with the

IOC to stage the games or lose its designation as the host city.

The USOC gesture follows weeks of private discussions to resolve differences between the IOC and Los Angeles officials over financial arrangments. The IOC has insisted that its rules require the host city to assume full financial responsibility. Bradley and many council members, faced with mounting political pressure over possible deficit spending and higher taxes, have attempted to shift any financial com-mitment from the city to a private organizing committee.

> **More Sports** On Page 13

## **Chicago Options Table**

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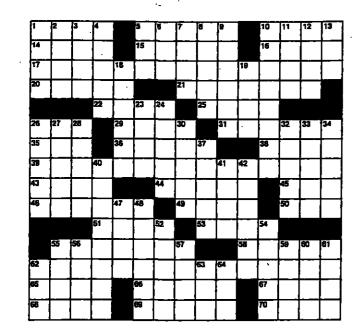
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### CROSSWORD. By Eugene T. Maleska



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- 25 Greek portico 26 Arachnid's trap
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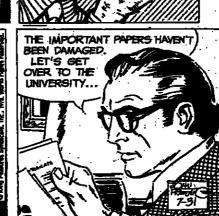
HOGAN! HERE SO HE DECIDED THE TRIP EASIER. LEFT Ν TO HITCHHIKE BACK TO NEEDLES ... U T (•D·) TWO FOR THE SHOW. LSIGHY ONE FOR THE FORE. .. AND .. \* THREE TO GET READY MONEY .... LEAP ID UKE TO THE HOW MUCH I WELL, CONGRATULATIONS JO LIKE TO KEEP IT В ON YOUR PLASTIC BUY AN ANNIVERSARY UNDER \$10 DO YOU HAVE ANNIVERSARY TO SPEND? PRESENT FOR 0 Ν  $\mathbf{D}$ E LT. FUZZ IS HERE (SIGH) OKAY, SEND E WITH HIS REGULAR HATE HIM IN MONDAY MORNING "SHOW AND TELL!" E REPORT ON T CAMP L ACTIVITIES E NORT WALKER I'VE BEEN CLEANIN' THE HOUSE FROM TOP TO BOTTOM — "EAVEN Q KNOWS WHAT I MUST LOOK LIKE · pro Bady Mary Mary Andre Carlo Des Aud 1 IF YOU WERE ONE OF MY PIGEONS, I'D SAY YOU'D GOT CALIGHT IN A GAME O' BADMINTON SORRY... CARRYOUTS ARE AGAINST THE LAW! THE LAW WORKS IN STRANGE 1060 ID WHY DON'T YOU GO TELL THE LIEUTEMANT I SAID I'D MAKE ANOTHER APPOINTMENT WITH THE DOCTOR! OKAY... I'M ONLY TELLING YOU THIS FOR YOUR OWN GOOD!

I ALSO THINK YOU OUGHT TO GET OFF MY BACK! YOU HEAR ME? GET



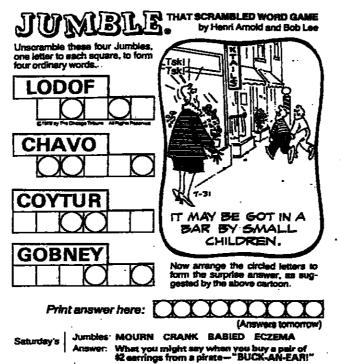


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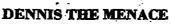
OFF MY

BACK!



LOOK, CHARLEY--I'M WAITING FOR A VERY

"Registered as a newspaper at the Past Office" "Printed in Great Britain"



YOU'RE A GIRL, GINA.



## **BOOKS**

### **FAMILIES**

By Jane Howard. Simon & Schuster. 282 pp. \$9.95. Reviewed by John Leonard

MY NATURE, it would seem, is to be peripheral," says Jane Howard. Perhaps. It is a founder; each needs "a switch board operator" who keeps track everybody, an archivist was gathers the proof of continuate each is not "everything" to it members (the fortress has "man windows and doors to the outeworld"); each is bospitable the strangers, "honorary member ships" each deals "squarely will true that Miss Howard, the author of "A Different Woman" and "Please Touch," is unmarried. childless and always on the run. It is also true that she seems surprisingly at home wherever she hap-pens to find herself. Consider these activities, a random selection from hundreds of possibilities: She drinks ouzo with a Greek patriarch in Worcester, Mass.; bourbon with an oilman in a New Orleans hotel lobby next to an alligator tank; grasshoppers with a hairdresser-turned-evangelist in Baltimore; sweet Michigan burgundy with a member of the Hartford Great Books Society at a Jewish wedding catered by an est graduate. She eats spaghetti alla carbonara with a teacher of optical physics on a beach in Sonora, Mexico, before they collect igneous rocks and check out the ospreys. She smokes hashish with an Arica commune on the 12th floor of a Dallas apartment house. She lets the guru Baba Muktananda blow up her nose in an ashram in the Catskills, and "it

felt oddly good." Wherever Miss Howard goes in this book, she is looking for fami-lies, tribes, clans. Wherever she finds herself, she finds them. If they aren't born in blood, they are invented out of water. Miss Howard is a believer in the invented family, the "support system" (al-though she disdains jargon). R. D. Laing and David Cooper to the contrary notwithstanding, we need a net when we fall down, a hearth when the chill comes, the past to remember, chicken soup and loyal-

Miss Howard quotes Robert Frost without identifying him: "Home is the place where when you have to go there, they have to take you in." I wish she'd gone on to quote more from the poem. A man said that. The man's wife says:
"I should have called it; Something you somehow hadn't to deserve (Frost by most accounts a poor father, explained in an interview with Richard Poirier that "you don't have to deserve your mother's love. You have to deserve your father's. He's more particular. One's a Republican, one's a Democrat. The father is always a Republican toward his son, and his mother's always a Democrat." This observation, I submit, is splendid.) Out of water or out of blood, what characterizes a good family?



strangers, "honorary member ships"; each deals "squarely with direness," tolerates eccentricity copes with "unthinkable fates" each prizes rituals, "the performances of our lives," "discovered in retrospect," moments that "choose themselves" and becommyths to celebrate each is affective. myths to celebrate; each is affect tionate; and each has a sense o I like this recipe: I like Mis Howard's book even more than like her recipe. The book is crowned with likable people of all agultrying to cope in groups with the fact of individuality. The book yearns for children, and while it is true (sometimes) that it is easier is love other people's children than is to love your own, it is also tru!

Miss Howard suggests that cacone requires a chief, or heroine c a founder, each needs "a switch"

that a life without children is a lif that, on the imaginative level, i bankrupt: We spend ourselves of things; we are mechanisms for con-suming, without a history, a future We need cousins, even if they musbe designated. We require the fierce tenderness" of "serencip. tous, uncanny bonds of choice. Miss Howard's sincerity is

course dangerous. In the eignt decade of this century, we are surposed to be more ironic about a: thing that counts than she cal manage. Her Middle Wester wholesomeness, combined with a attitude of let's-try-it-out-and-se-if-it-works, offends the regnar despair. She insists on loving tribe: and they materialize to oblige her She is far too soft — as one migh have expected from the author of "Please Touch" — on the varies crazies of the "human potents movement," the clans that de-re themselves and are more coerciv than even a Freud might imager and ultimately disband becau water, after all, evaporates when " cease to care. But she has a healthy resentme:

of social scientists who reduce th mystery and art of kinship to Sur rogates, Male Role Models. Major Intimates, Significant Others, Mui tilateral Facilitational Relation ships, Normative Data, Coping Mechanisms. Socializatory Func tions, Lower-Class Value Stretch. Shared Meals as a Core Experience Family Strength Acknowledgment Experiences. She knows that the drama of the family is beyond fad words; it is the tides of emotion the safe harbor, the occasional drowning, a fire and the moon. And, because she is a super

reporter, she listens to people who are not at all ironic about the families. How can you be ironk about the womb and the crucible?

New York Times.

By Robert Byrni

**第21章** 

BAGUIO, the Philippines (NYT)

— Viktor Korchnoi muffled the guns of the world chess champion, Anatoly Karpov, in the fourth game of their title match here last week, creating another draw and

week, creating another draw and reinforcing expectations of a long, close match.

It took Korchnoi, a \$7-year-old Russian defector now living in Switzerland, only 19 moves in an hour and a half to convince Karpov that there was no way to press to advantage. The 27-year-old champion, a Soviet citizen, offered the draw, recognizing that a repetition of position could not constructively be avoided.

As always in these matches, it is

As always in these matches, it is a minor triumph for the defender, the player of the black pieces, to accomplish a draw. Whatever winning attempts are to be made are saved for a turn with white.

saved for a turn with white.

The English grandmaster Raymond Keene, one of Kotchnot's seconds, smiled contentedty, and said, "Viktor is trying to draw every game and drive Anatoly berserk."

That, or course, is an exaggeration. - Korchnot tried benefits with

tion — Korchnoi tried hard to win the third game as White — but it

the third game as White — but it accurately describes Korchnoi's intentions as Black.

This world chess championship match, played for a total official purse of \$550,000 and for a removed additional half million dollars under the counter, will go to the first player to win six games, draws not counting. The games begin at 5 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

For the fourth game, Korchnoi adopted the same open defense to adopted the same open defense to

## World Chess Match Reaches Sixth Draw

Reaches Sixth Draw

BAGUIO, Philippines, July 30 (UPI) — World chess champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoi agreed to a draw today to end a game that conside the record for the longest everplayed in a championship series.

Mr. Korchnos, a defector from the Soviet Union, offered the draw after the 124th move of the draw after the 124th move of the championship, which began. Tampelay Mr. Karpov minediately accepted All, six games, in the series have ended in draws. The series have was played on schedule years and adjourned.



Karpov's main weapon, the Ruy Lopez; that he used in the second game. However, instead of playing 14. P-Q5, he chose 14. B R4, a retreat condemned by Kor-chnoi himself in the first volume of The Encyclopedia of Chesc

Openings."

Karpov sniffed suspiciously as this 14. B-R4, which had granted White a winning advantage in the game Bronstein-Flohr from the Soviet Championship in 1944. Afforter all, why not follow Bronsteins 15 B-N5, BxN; 16 QxB, QxB; 17, QxP, forking two knights to emerge with a tramendous position?

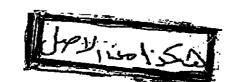
However, a closer look convinced Karpov that an improvement available to Korchaoi, 15Q-Q2, 16 B-K3, N-R5 (not 16N-K3, after which 17 BxPch2
would yield White a winning
attack) would give Black an excellent game. lent game. Yet Karpov failed to find a way

Yet Karpov failed to find a way to develop an attack. After 15 P. KR3, R-K1; 16 B-B4, N-K3, he could not play 17 B-R2 without permitting the powerful pin rein-florcement with 17 N-N4. On the other hand, his retreat with 17 B-Q2 allowed Korchnoi to resume an attack on the KP with 17 an attack on the KP with 17.

an attack on the Ar with 1/N-B4.

There was nothing left for Karpov but to swallow his pride repeat
the position and offer a draw,
which Korchnoi accepted.





# Martin Rehired to Manage Yankees in 1980

By Murray Chass

FW YORK, July 30 (NYT) - Billy Martin, who was hired on Olders' Day three years ago to manage the Yankees, was rehired on Olders' Day yesterday to manage the Yankees in 1980 in one of the most me developments in baseball history.

medianeously stuming and elating Martin's legions of fans, the Yank-announced that Martin would become the manager again, succeeding Lemon, who succeeded Martin last Monday, when he tearfully and ciantly resigned. Lemon, who will manage the rest of this year and

stanting residence according with whit interrupt the rest of this year and sail become general manager in 1980.

1980, who has signed a five-year contract with the Yankees, will see Cedric Tallis, who will return to his previous duties as vice presiand director of scouting.

lartin will serve the remaining year and a half of his original three-contract as a consultant to Lemon and to the team president, Al in, the Yankoss said. He then will manage under a two-year extension

be announcement had all the theatrical trappings that George Steinbrn, the team owner, is so fond of using: it was made on the field at
the Stadium before the large Old-Timers' Day crowd. han Bob Sheppard, the stadium public-address announcer, reached

m's introduction, he announced - simultaneously with the scored - that Lemon would become general manager in 1980. The crowd did not sense what was about to come, danaging the Yankees in the 1980 season," Sheppard continued, "and

fully for many seasons after that will be No. 1..."

a did not have to say "Billy Martin." The crowd screamed and roared cheered and rose as Martin ran onto the field from the Yankee dug-

n seven minutes, the fans cheered, their voices exploding in a new lof energy each time Martin waved his cap or bowed.

Carner Pinoacle

was perhaps the high point of Martin's turbulent life, occurring only days after his nadir. Martin's resignation occurred only 21 hours after

he told newsmen in Chicago, speaking of Reggie Jackson and Steinbrenner: "The two of them deserve each other. One's a born liar, the other's

On Saturday, standing before many more newsmen in the press room at Yankee Stadium in his Yankee uniform, Martin, who earlier had denied making that statement, said: "I did say it. I don't know why I said it. I was angered at the time. I had no reason to say it and I feel very had about it. I'm not afraid to admit it."

The incredible turn of events resulted from many conversations, some in person, most on the telephone, among Steinbrenner, Martin and Doug Newton, Martin's agent.

Steinbrenner said that he first thought of rehiring Martin last Monday, when Martin resigned.

"Billy Martin came to me after he had resigned," Steinbrenner said. "What he said to me showed me he was a man who realized he had made a small mistake and it was small in the total picture."

Steinbrenner said that there were times when a person must be understanding and compassionate and "I didn't feel that what happened was He went on to discuss Martin's allusion to his conviction stemming

from illegal political campaign contributions, saying that it "was part of life, that's what you live with . . . it's going to come up again and again and again and I should live with it." Martin, who had met with Steinbrenner twice during the week, called himself a "free spirit" who would "try to do other things George wants me to do," adding: "Steinbrenner said he's going to try to be a little more free

Neither Martin nor Steinbrenner would answer questions after making their statements, but the owner quickly showed that he did not want

Riding up to his office on the elevator, Steinbrenner whispered to an aide: "Go stay with Billy and make sure he doesn't say anything."

Many of the Yankee players were as surprised as anyone by the development. But some said that nothing surprises them anymore.

Reggie Jackson, whom many Martin fans saw as the archvillain in the episode, said that he was not surprised, but he also said that he probably would not be playing for Martin again.

"I don't know if I'm going to be here the whole season," said Jackson, who could soon go elsewhere in a waiver deal. "There's a 50-50 chance I won't be here at the end of the season. I think that's very real. That's just my thinking. I hear some of the guys in the front office think it would be in their best interests to have me dealt - and I don't mean a pat hand out

### Jackson to Angels?

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP) - Rosen confirmed yesterday that Jackson had been placed on waivers earlier this season but that he "is not on waivers at the moment."

In reacting to reports that Jackson would be dealt to the California Angels in a waiver deal for pitcher Chris Knapp and a regular player to be determined, possibly Nolan Ryan, Rosen said that the periodical placing of players on waivers was routine.

Tom Seeberg, a spokesman for the Angels, said that the reports were "absolutely false." He quoted Buzzie Bavasi, the Angels executive vice president, as saying that "we have no intention of placing Chris Knapp on

The deal reportedly hinged on Jackson and Knapp clearing Amercan League waivers, agreement on the third player and an understanding on who would pay parts of Jackson's \$2.9-million, five-year contract. Mel Franks, another California spokesman, speculated on the possibility of Jackson joining the Angels.

"We've got plenty of guys in his pay bracket," he said, "so his payroll won't scare us away. We're having trouble scoring runs. Don Baylor's the only real power guy we've got. That's where the interest in Jackson is coming from He may be overrated and all that but he can hit the ball. "It would be a perfect winter deal. You could just swap one for the other without having to pass waivers,"

HOCKENHEIM, West Germany, July 30 (AP) — Mario Andretti took the lead in the fourth lap today and held on after teammate Ronnie Peterson dropped out to win the German Grand Prix and the best toward to be the state of the state

take a big step toward the Formula

fortable 15 seconds ahead of Jody

Jacques Lafitte finished third in

a Ligier-Matra in 1:28:28.91. Emer-

son Fittipaldi was third in a Copersucar followed by Didier Pironi in

Three former German Grand

temann, defending world champion

Niki Lauda, and James Hunt - fell

race when he took an illegal

nine points in the standings going

into the race, was never seriously

ed the race in the front row, held a

20-yard spread over Lauda after

mission trouble. He was back on

the track a few seconds later, but

had to give up for good during the

38th lap.

Before leaving the race, Peterson bettered the official lap record of

1:55.99, set last year by Lauda. Peterson covered the 8th lap in

Scheckter, driving a Wolf-Ford, managed his second-place finish despite a dismal start. Scheckter,

1:55.94 and the 26th in 1:55.62.

shortcut to have a tire changed.

Scheckter.

an Elf-Tyrrell.

threatened.



Billy Martin doffs his cap to cheering crowd after announcement that he will return as manager of Yankees in 1980 season.

## Rose Ties for 2d n Streak Hitting

NCINNATI, July 30 (AP) — twice to pace the Phimati third baseman Pete victory over the Resingled three times against ntelphia yesterday to extend e-game hitting streak a mark set by only two play-i major league history.

ly Joe DiMaggio — with the ine mark of 56 games in 1941 g a longer streak since 1900. se's performance left him tied

Bill Dahlen, who had a 42-streak in 1894. Wee Willie t had a 42-game string with giore in 1897. Rose's perform-resterday left George Sisler's inte streak in 1922 in its wake. se's hits in the first, second fourth innings, marked the time during the streak that betime 14 that he has hit safely itimes in one game.

teak when I've got a hit in the titue up. I've gone on to get maybe three hits for the "Rose said. "It takes a little pheat off when you get a hit

se said he was fortunate to be to swing with a 3-0 count in he coach wasn't able to find in to relay it." said Rose, who saingle off Phillie starter Jim

org.
switch-hitting Rose also beat
an infield hit off the righted Lonborg, and then singled nter off left-hander Jim Kaat.

Reds went on to defeat the ac equaled Ty Cobb's 40-game a streak on Friday in the first of a doubleheader, but Philaia's Mike Schmidt had four and Greg Luzinski bomered

ASL Standings

U.S. Woman

Sets Channel

Time Record

DOVER England, July 30 Penny Dean, a 23-year-

yesterday broke the

victory over the Reds in the first game. Rose hit a double to center in the third inning.

Randy Lerch, 3-6, went the distance for Philadelphia.

Rose's one-out bunt single off Steve Cariton in the sixth inning of the second game tied Sister's record. Rose had been 0-13 against Carlton this year. The Reds won the nightcap, 2-1.

"I've got good momentum swing-ing from both sides of the plate," said Rose. "I've got an advantage because it's tough to defense a

switch hitter.' The three hits vaulted Rose into the top five batting leaders in the National League with a 315 average, and his run in the first inning extended his league lead in that de-partment to 71. He leads the league

in hits with 135. Those are areas that Rose hoped to lead the league when spring training began this year.
"I think anyone should try and

ead the league in things they're capable of," said Rose, who also tied for the league lead in doubles

During the streak, Rose has 67 hits in 173 at-bats for a .387 average. When he began the streak, he was hitting .267.

At the same time in his 1941 streak, Joe DiMaggio had 62 hits in 162 times at the plate for a .383

## Major League Standings

Son Proncisco Son Ottopo 53 52
Atlanto 48 54
Houston 46 56
Priday's Gurges
Philosobshike 15-1, Cincinnet 2-2
Allanto 6-1, Mantraol 6-4
Houston 6-1, Mantraol 6-4
Houston 6, Mantraol 6
Son Diteon 8, ELLouis 2
Son Francisco 9, Chicago 8 (compensation across ended game Chicago 1, Sea Prancisco 8 Pittsburgh 7, Lee Anasise 1 Seturday's Sense Cincinnet! A. Philadelphia 3 Chicago S. Sen Francisco 3

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Sunday Games
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Microsom (Ericken 18-4), 2
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two-run second inning, when New York disposed of starter Dar-rell Jackson, 3-4, and went on to defeat Minnesota, 7-3. Ken Clay pitched the first six innings for New York and raised his record to 2-3. Rich Gossage came on in relief and collected his 15th save, giving him the American League lead in

Hernandez Wins 6th

## Rally Puts Chicago Over San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 (UPI) — Ed Putman, with his first hit since being called up from the minors earlier in the week, yesterday drove in two runs with an eighth-inning single that helped the Chicago Cubs to a 5-3 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

The Giants carried a 3-2 lead into the eighth, when the Cubs loaded the bases off reliever Gary Lavelle, 9-8, with three hits. Manny Trillo then flied to right off Randy Moffitt, but Greg Gross scored from third when catcher John Tamargo had trouble handling Jack Clark's throw and was charged

Putman, hitless in six previous at-bats, followed with a single to left to give Willie Hernandez his sixth win in eight decisions.

Doubles by Bill Madlock and

Willie McCovey and an error by Trillo gave the Giants a 2-0 lead in the sixth, but the Cubs tied the score in the seventh on a leadoff homer by Bobby Murcer and an RBI single by pinch hitter Mike Vail. Tamargo's single scored Jim Dwyer with San Francisco's third run in the seventh.

Dodgers 2, Pirates 1

At Los Angeles, Dusty Baker's single with one out in the eighth scored Reggie Smith from second base as Los Angeles beat Pitts-burgh, 2-1. It was the Dodgers' fifth straight victory and put them in a first-place tie with San Francis-co in the National League West.

Braves 9, Exmos 6.

At Atlanta, rookie Bob Homer smashed two home runs for the second straight night and Jeff Burroughs added a two-run shot to power Atlanta to a 9-6 comeback victory over Montreal. It was the sixth victory in seven games for At-lanta and the eighth setback in nine outings for the Expos, who blew a 5-0 lead.

Padres 7, Cardinals 3

At San Diego, Gene Richards hit a two-run home run and pitcher Bob Owchinko turned in another strong performance to lead San Diego to its fifth victory in a row, a 7-3 decision over St. Louis.

Vankees 7. Twins 3

At New York, Fred Stanley squeezed in Graig Nettles and then scored on Mickey Rivers' double in

Red Sox 1, Royals θ

In the American League, at Bos-ton, rookie Jim Wright pitched his third shutout and Boston snapped a four-game losing string with a 1-0 victory over Kansas City, despite a five-hitter by Royals' pitcher Dennis Leonard. Boston boosted its lead in the American League East to 51/2 games over Milwaukee.

A's 6, Indians 5 At Cleveland, a two-run triple by Mike Edwards and a two-run dou-ble by Willie Horton fueled a four-run inning that carried Oakland to a 6-5 victory over Cleveland. Oakland sent eight batters to the plate in the third against Cleveland starter Rick Wise, 8-13. Wise also gave up a solo hare to Mitchell Page eading off the second.

Blue Jays 4, Brewers 3 At Toronto, Alan Ashby scored from third on shortstop Robin Yount's error and Rick Bosetti added a run-scoring single as To-ronto struck for two seventh-inning runs to defeat Milwankee, 4-3. Ash-McKay's hit. Yount then booted

Boston Red Sox plummeted to their 9th loss in 10 games Friday night, a 4-0 decision to the Kansas

City Royals.
Frank White hit a three-run ho-

mer to back Rich Gale for Kansas

City's 13th victory in 14 games. Gale, 12-3, pitched his third shut-

out and 9th complete game of the season. It marked the first time that

the Red Sox were shut out in Fen-

way Park since August 24 of last year, when Gaylord Perry of Texas beat them 3-0. Mike Torrez, 12-6,

Orioles 5 Angels 4

run double climaxed a four-run sev-

enth as Baltimore beat California,

5-4. Dauer, hitting safely in his 10th straight game, hit a Dave LaRoche pitch into left field with

the bases loaded off California starter Don Asse, 7-6. Jim Palmer 13-8, won his third straight game.

Blue Jays 3, Brewers 2

At Toronto, second-place Milwaukee lost a 2-1 lead in the

ninth on Dave McKay's leadoff

home run, and fell to Toronto, 3-2,

in the 11th. Willie Upshaw, run-

ning for John Mayberry, moved to

second on a sacrifice and scored

At Baltimore, Rich Dauer's two-

took the loss.

Tigers 9, Mariners 1

At Detroit, rookie Kip Young Seattle, 9-1. The 24-year-old Young, 2-1, walked two and struck

White Sox 6, Rangers 2

At Chicago, Jorge Orta hit a tworun homer and two doubles and Larmar Johnson drove in three runs to lead Steve Stone and Chicago to a 6-2 victory over Texas. Ortalist his 13th homer in the first after Thad Bosley singled and Johnson drove in a run in the second with a

At Baltimore, Joe Rudi's single to left drove in Don Baylor with

pitched a four-hitter in his second major league start and Aurelio Rodriguez drove in three runs with a single and double as Detroit beat out two. Rodriguez's two-run single off loser Rick Honeycutt, 4-6, capped a four-run first inning for

Angels 2, Orioles 1

runs to defeat Milwankee, 4-3. Ashby started the rally with a one-out ifornia defeated Baltimore, 2-1. The
single and took third on Dave run was set up when Baltimore failed to get a double play, and Baylor stole second and went to Sam Ewing's pinch-hit grounder Baylor stole second and went to and Bosetti followed with the third third on a throwing error by catch-

lief of Jerry Augustine.

### Mauch Extends Pact With Twins 3 Years

the 31st he was running third.

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., July 30 (UPI) — Gene Mauch has agreed to terms to manage the Minnesota Twins for three more years, the Twins amounced Friday.

A team spokesman said that
Mauch talked with Calvin Griffith, president of the Twins, on Friday

morning and agreed to a three-year extension of his current contract.

Friday: Kansas City Shuts Out Red Sox Behind Gale BOSTON, July 30 (UPI) — The pitched two scoreless relief innings. Staub singled in a run to improve losson Red Sox plummeted to Bill Castro, 3-2, took the loss in re-

> Twins 7, Yankoes 5 At Chicago, Bobby Bonds hit a At New York, Willie Norwood hit his fifth home run of the year in the 10th, scoring Mike Cubbage ahead of him, to give Minnesota a 7-5 victory over New York. Mike Marshall picked up his fifth victory against eight losses, Sparky Lyle, 7-Astros 4, Mets 3

Indians 4. A's 2

At Cleveland, Rick Manning hit a tie-breaking, two-out single in the seventh and Jim Kern fired 2½ innings of no-hit relief to spark Cleveland to a 4-2 victory over Oakland. Manning's hit scored Duane Kuiper and chased Oakland starter Pete Broberg, 9-8. Kern, 7-4, became the first American League pitcher this season to bat for him-self, striking out in the eighth.

Tigers 4 Mariners 3

At Detroit, Lou Whitaker hit his first major-league homer, a two-out, two-run blast in the bottom of the ninth, to rally Detroit to a 4-3 victory over Seattle. Losing reliever Enrique Romo, 8-3, retired the first two batters in the ninth before the winning run on Paul Molitor's yielding a single to Ron LeFlore wild throw. Victor Cruz, 2-0, and a homer to Whitaker, Rusty Rangers 9 White Sox 5

pair of two-run homers, one in a live-run first inning, and Paul Mirabella went 73% innings in his major-league debut as Texas beat Chicago, 9-5. Mirabella, who was brought up from Tucson on Tucs-day, allowed eight hits.

In the National League, at Houston. Enos Cabell's one-out sacrifice fly scored Terry Puhl in the bottom of the 10th to lift Houston to a 4-3 victory over New York. Skip Lockwood, 7-9, yielded a one-out single to Puhl and Rafael Landestoy singled him to third before Cabell's fly ball went off the glove of rightfield-er Elliott Maddox.

Braves 6-1, Expos 4-4

At Atlanta, Dan Schatzeder 4-2, and Darold Knowles combined on a five-hitter to give Montreal a 4-1 triumph over Atlanta and a split of their doubleheader. In the first game, Joe Nolan and Bob Horner hit two solo homers aniece and re-liever Dave Campbell upped his record to 4-2, despite Montreal homers by Gary Carter and Ellis

At San Diego, Gene Tenace drove in five runs with a pair of homers and a single and Randy Jones, 8-9, scattered nine hits to lead San Diego to its fourth straight victory, an 8-3 decision over St. Louis. It was the 13th straight defeat in San Diego for the Cardinals. Garry Templeton had four hits for St. Louis as John Denny fell to 8-8.

Dodgers 7, Pirates 3

At Los Angeles, Tommy John, 12-7, helped his cause with a threerun double in the fourth inning and Dusty Baker contributed a pair of run-scoring singles, leading Los Angeles to its fourth straight victory, a 7-3 verdict over Pittsburgh. John Candelaria, 8-11, took the loss, the sixth straight for the

Giants 9-0, Cubs 8-1

At San Francisco, Jack Clark drove in three runs with a home run and a single, leading San Francisco to a 9-8 victory over Chicage in the completion of a game suspended July 20. In the regular game, rookle Dennis Lamp, 4-10 fired a seven-hitter and Jerry White drove in the game's only run with a seventh-inning single as Chicago beat the Giants 1-0.

near the half-way point when the ter the warm-up and he was out of radiator in his Williams overheat- the race by the 12th lap. Lauda, last year's German Grand Prix chamoi-Fuel problems brought on by the on, fell out in the 12th lap with enheat forced Ferrari pilot Reu- gine trouble.

## The Nazareth, Pa., driver covThe Nazareth, Pa., driver covThe Nazareth, Pa., driver covered the 6.78-kilometer Hockenheim ring in 1:28:00.90, for an average of 208.233 kph, and drove his Lotus 79 over the finish line a com-

By Alex Yannis

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT) — The Cosmos will be the center of the soccer world's attention on Aug. 30 when the defending North American Soccer League champi-Prix champions - Carlos Reu- ons face an all-star team of players

Formula-1 Title Nearer

**Andretti Wins German Prix** 

from around the world. The Cosmos have invited 40 of victim to equipment troubles. Hunt the world's top players to partici-was ordered off the track late in the pate in the exhibition. The majority of the players invited were stars in the World Cup tournament in Ar-

Andretti, who led Peterson by gentina last month. Sources close to the Cosmos said that 16 European and South Amer-The two Lotus drivers, who started the race in the front row, held a None of the players who accepted were from Italy, as the Cosmos the first lap, and stayed shead of the field until Peterson pulled into the pits in the 26th lap with trans-

Italian players who were invited.

sio and Roberto Bettega were the Johann Cruyff is expected to play with the Cosmos in that game also in another exhibition

game on Sept. 9. It is believed that the game Sept. 9 will be against Boca Juniors of Argentina. The Cosmos were expected to

announce their plans regarding Cruyff on Thursday. Cruyff was supposed to watch the Cosmos play the Tampa Bay Rowdies at Giants Stadium tonight, but he will not be

Rarely are teams of this stature assembled to play in such a game, particularly against a club. It has happened a couple of times, but only at the national or continental tional team played the rest of Europe. Another time an all-European team played an all-South

American team. The Cosmos will leave New York on Sept. 10 for West Germany, the first stop of a European-South American tour. They will meet Bayern-Munich, Franz Beckenbauer's former team, on Sept. 12 at . Munich's Olympic Stadium.

backs with little success, opening with veteran Bob Griese. He threw

a pair of interceptions, ending the

two drives in which he appeared.

He completed six of nine passes for

Miami coach Don Shula also

called on quarterbacks Don Strock.
Guy Benjamin and Bill Kenney.

Philadelphia used regular Ron

Jaworski the entire first half and

substituted Mike Cordova and Walton during the second half before more than 19,000 in Fawcett

The two teams traded field goals in the first half. Nick Mick-Meyer

booted an 18-yarder to give the Ea-

gles a 3-0 lead midway through the

first quarter. Miami veteran Garo Yepremian matched it with a 22

Hall of Fame Exhibition Game

## Eagles Defeat Dolphins

66 yards.

who held the 4th starting position, fell back to last place during the warm-up lap, but by the 7th lap had moved to 12th place, and by CANTON, Ohio, July 30 (AP) — 37 exhibition games dating back to Wally Henry's 72-yard punt return provided the clinching touchdown for the Philadelphia Eagles 17-3 Miami used a quartet of quarter-backs with little guesses consider Several drivers appeared bothered by the heat, unofficially measured at 33 degrees centigrade in the stands. Alan Jones of Australia, victory over the Miami Dolphins yesterday in the opening National Football League exhibition game.

Henry, the smallest man on the Eagles team at 5-feet-8, 170 pounds, took Mike Michel's 41yard punt on his own 28 and ran untouched through would-be Miami tacklers into the end zone with less than 10 minutes remaining in the annual Hall of Fame game.

Philadelphia, trying to rebound from a 5-9 record last season, scored the go-ahead touchdown on a 19-yard pass from John Walton to Vince Papale, a former track star at St. Joseph's, Pa. It was the first time the Dolphins, 10-4 last season, had failed to score a touchdown in

> yarder late in the first half, Dandridge Grabs Pass

Linebacker Jerry Dandridge's pass interception set up the win-ning Philadelphia touchdown. Dan-dridge, a second-year man out of Memphis State, picked off Benja-min's pass at the Miami 33 and returned it 14 yards to set up Walton's clinching pass to Papale.

The victory gave the National Football Conference a 6-2 lead over the American Football Conference in the annual exhibition

Before the game, five more football greats were inducted into the 1 Hall of Fame, raising the members ship to 98. The five were former 3 Baltimore Colts and New York Jets 1 Coach Weeb Ewbank, New York Giants running back Alphonse Tuffy Leemans, St. Louis Cardi nais free safety Larry Wilson, San Diego and Dallas wide receiver Lance Alworth and Green Bay linebacker Ray Nitschke.

**More Sports** On Page 11

### Observer

## Laboratory Love

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — "Is Sex Necessary?" E.B. White and James Thurber once asked. The 5-pound, 12-ounce answer, delivered by a British obstetrician in London on Wednesday is, "No."

What we now call "sexual rela-tions" will doubtless continue for some time to come, such is the

power of habit and reflex, but it will become increasingly point-less. The birth of baby girl Brown carries us into a new era in which people can and will be born of eggs fertilized in the laboratory. Baker

Nature's most powerful demand, preservation of species, can henceforth be satisfied without the entangling physical al-liance between man and woman that has been required until now to perpetuate the race.

The human sex drive is a biological imperative — some might say "tyranny" — devised by nature to maintain an adequate supply of people. Develop another method for maintaining the supply and nature, that most pragmatic of managers, will create powerful new

urges to use it.

Nature doesn't care how people are created. It looks only at the bottom line. If the laboratory can get the job done, fine. Nature will begin to insinuate into human beings an irresistible desire to go to laboratories and get their eggs (ertilized.

No one should worry that this will happen immediately, of course. Sexual relations between humans will probably continue without much abatement for several more years. It takes time for nature to get rid of archaic creations after they have lost their point. That's why the appendix is still hanging on and why a lot of men still wear neckties. Now that British science has

shown the way, we can probably expect the mutation to begin as a fad. Couples who like to ride the front wave of trends will take to it because it's new. Militant women will cotton to it to demonstrate the unimportance of men, and egotisti-

## Thieves Take 22 Paintings

HAMBURG, July 30 (AP) — Thieves stole paintings valued at about \$750,000 from Hamburg's Kunsthalle, West German police

said today.

They said the two most valuable paintings missing were by French impressionists Edgar Degas and Auguste Renoir. Also missing from me art museum were about 20 Nature is going to keep the world smaller 19th-century paintings by local artists, the police said.

cal males will offer their fertilizers to technology to sow the popula-tion with their magnificent genes.

In the longer run we can probably expect to see a change in the definition of "sexual relations." This will create vast social changes. At present, the term "sexual relations" connotes humans embracing. Once it begins to connote a visit to the laboratory, many words now in common use will become taboo and will certainly not be print-

ed in family newspapers.

The word "laboratory," for example, will doubtless come to be considered dirty as words now associated with the old-fashioned methods of preserving species are considered dirty. The urge to take one's eggs or fertilizers to the laboratory will be sung about as fevers in the blood. Poems will rhapsodize

about embryonic cultures.
One shudders to think what Saturday night will be like once nature loses interest in making people embrace. Endless, probably, like Sunday afternoon. Will women and men continue the rites of courtship? Movies and dancing, a grapple in the van?

It is hard to say. Women and men nowadays perform these an-cient rituals despite the fact that re-lations between them seem to have little to do with preserving species anymore, now that contraceptive technology has reduced satisfaction of the reproductive drive to little more than light calisthenics.

The present case, however, is one in which nature has no alternative but to keep the sexes going through the motions. The motions may be sterile, but nature has seen fit to keep men and women re-enacting them, probably on the hunch that if they keep at it long enough they will eventually become tired of not having any new people to show for so much toil and take a fling at reproduction. It's hard to say. Na-

ture is cranky.
It's possible, once people of both sexes have lost their drive to go back to the apartment and have begun to succumb to lustful urges, that they will still want to go to the laboratory together instead

What they will do when they get there, only nature knows. The women will probably dab formaldehyde behind their ears while the men light Bunsen burners. If this sounds unlikely to you, it would curl your hair to hear some of the things men and women do nowadays when they close the apartment door after coming back from the

disco parlor. Man and woman enslaved by the sex drive do weird things. They don't change when the sex drive is replaced by the laboratory drive.

## **Evolution of the Wages of Confession**

"His lips covered mine again, stopping my words eagerly. We made love just as I'd dreamed, and it was all I had ached and longed for all these weeks. Paul was full of tenderness. It was heaven, the ecstasy we shared. I wanted our moment to last forever. . . .
"But Paul was stricken. 'Heather, forgive me! I should never have

"I stopped his protests with kisses. 'Hush darling. Tonight has meant so much to me. Nothing will ever make me regret what we've done'."

—From "I Gave Up Everything for the Man Who Can Never Be Mine," True Love magazine. July issue.

By Judy Bachrach

TEW YORK (WP) — You who doubt the Revolution has come. should be advised of a major and incontrovertible change in the annals of kissing and telling.

Heather has sinned but she did not suffer. Heather sinned with a

preacher and she did not suffer. Heather (it gets worse) sinned with a married preacher and did not suffer. Heather sinned with a married preacher who (it had to come to this) got her pregnant . . and still sbe did not suffer.

"That was an old idea someone stirfed up," says Florence J. Moriarty, editor-in-chief of True Love magazine. "I never believed that," she adds dryly. "I never believed that if you sinned you necessarily had to suffer. Some people, you know, do not suffer. Many of the magazines did indeed once have that kind of premise. And it's a big

There is no disbelieving Florence J. Moriarty as she sketches the common-sense evolution of the wages of sin in the confessional magazines. It has something to do with her sober print dress, her neathy waved dark brown hair, her alert and authoritative posture, which makes her look like nothing so much as a middle aged librarian about to impart the mysteries of the Dewey Decimal System.

All the Trues

But the credibility Miss Moriarty inspires rests largely on her position. For she is not only editor-in-chief of True Love magazine, but also of True Romance, True Confessions, Modern Romances,

Secrets, True Story and True Experience.

"The Trues"—is how Miss Moriarty lumps them.

And the Trues, which daughters used to hide from their mothers, seem to have changed a good bit. The Trues — you have only to delve beyond certain sensational cover headlines into the shockingly tame stories in the shocking of life.

inspirational slices of life. There is, however, a war of perceptions raging here. Which changed more — and which changed first — society or the confessional magazines? What kind of confession can shock us any more? Times have changed, but the fact remains that "I Need Moonlight and Roses Too" (True Confessions, July) is not the stuff of shame,

and Roses Too" (True Confessions, July) is not the stuff of shame, blushes and eternal repentance. It's all very depressing. More than 20 years ago, Miss Moriarty began this phrase of her flourishing career at Modern Romances when it was owned by Dell. Later, she worked on True Confessions — a magazine originally owned by Fawcett. Little by little, True by True, the Macfadden Women's Group bought up the confessional magazines of competitors and gave birth to more of their own, so that now Miss Monarty can look about her modest office decorated with nictures of a lot of can look about her modest office, decorated with pictures of a lot of cats, and say happily, "Never did I think that pretty much all the Trues would be under the same roof!"

Miss Moriarty is here omitting, for reasons of her own, such con-fessional magazines as Modern Love and Real Confessions, which are not under the Macfadden roof, but have been around about 25 years. Real Confessions contains such stories as "We Spent Our Anniversary in a Sex Motel" — and Miss Moriarty doesn't think much of this kind of competition.

With pride, she will point to the framed cover of the very first issue of True Story (May, 1919), Bernarr Macfadden's first-born confessional. It shows an illustration of a very handsome man, scowling most dreadfully at an unhappy woman, and it reads, "And Love

True Story is no mean boast as a name. Miss Moriarty is very particular about this, bringing up the subject of all her magazines' veracity unprovoked:

Contrary to what most people think, we do buy actual stories," she says crisply. "We request signed affidavits. Either from the freelance writer or from the people involved if they wrote the story."

Of course there must be allowances made for the fact that the free-lancer was obviously not there when the story took place, so "these things are somewhat fictionalized," Miss Moriarty explains. "I like to compare it to the day Lincoln was shot or the day Christ was crucified." she says. One does what one can with the facts, in other words.

**ESCORTS & GUIDES** 

**ESCORT SERVICE**. By well educated

And so we must assume that "I Gave Up Everything for the Man Who Can Never Be Mine" is also, all of it, basically true. That Heather (names changed to protect the innocent, naturally) gave birth to her love-child, and then gave it up for adoption, without ever telling Paul, the married minister. That Paul and his unwitting wife in a touching move to mend their marriage decided to adopt a little

And that - you guessed it - the little one they ended up adopting was none other than Heather's baby.

"I paid for my sin by bringing joy to others," reads the caption next to the photograph of "Heather" and "Paul." "Now only God knows my guilty secret!"

Well, there are two points to be made about that. The first is that the actual story itself never uses the word "sin." Both Trues and Untrues alike do occasionally exaggerate the moral and immoral value of their stories in the captions. And the second is that the model used to illustrate poor Heather is wearing what can only be described as a Chiquita Banana costume; and that she is shown yamping a priest-like character who is looking the other way. Which ne most certainly did not do in the story.

Miss Moriarty, smiling modestly, points to the logo on the first issue of True Story. It reads, "Truth is Stranger Than Fiction." "That was Bernarr Macfadden's saying," she explains.

That was in fact Lord Byron's saying, coming as it does from his poem about the most confessional character of them all — Don Juan. Perhaps it has something to do with all the feline photos on her walls or the 10 cats she keeps at home, but Miss Moriarty has been allowing a number of domestic animal stories to invade her maga-

### 2 Million

True Story, which boasts a monthly circulation of 2 million as well as a young lady on the July cover cuddling a kitten, has as one of its stellar stories this month: "My Wife Is Turning Our House Into a Regular Noah's Ark."

The stories about animals, says Miss Moriarty, are really about the human condition. "For instance, we had a story about a woman who didn't want her father-in-law's old dog. So she took him to the pound." The editor-in-chief smiles kindly. "But when she had a change of heart, it was too late. So this was a story about a change in

If what Miss Moriarty says is correct — if the Trues do paint America as it is today — then we may assume from their pages that this country's women are:

 Not in the least ashamed when they engage in what used to be known as illicit sex

 Most anxious to marry and have children. Thoroughly, overwhelmingly and frighteningly dependent on men for their emotional well-being.

nen for their emotional well-being.

Beginning to make a few small stabs at independence.

Certain that a divine, begnign deity watches over their every

move, so that everything will turn out for the best.

"But just look at this!" Miss Moriarry brings out a manila envelope chock full of magazines with titles like "True Romantic Confessions" and "Secret True Confessions."

What Miss Moriarry cannot bear is competition from similarly accord by the wife of confessions.

named but quite different sorts of confessionals.

"See what I mean?" she continues, flipping through a few pages filled with people who appear to be enjoying themselves entirely too

much. "This is why we get so mad!" Real Confessions, a monthly magazine filled with confessions that are not real at all, and published by Sterling Library, seems a bit racier than the Macfadden Trues. Oh, there may be a shot of a couple necking on a couch, there may be the funniest exphenisms

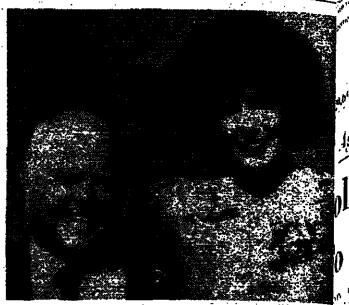
since D. H. Lawrence, but basically it's pretty tame stuff. "We take Penthouse and Playboy and turn them into confessions," says Susan Silverman, editor of Real Confessions and Modern Love. "Our covers are a bit more blatant, they try to be more catchy. We have explained certain sexual deviations if that's what you want to

But her two magazines are going through an identity crisis, it seems. Should they be sexier? Should they be more of a soap opera? What do women want, anyway? "We've tried to sweeten them, espe-

cially recently," she says.

And that, longtime readers of the National Enquirer, devotees of Hustler, fans of Heather and all her sisters, that may be the trend of the future. Less. Less sensationalism, less sex, less explicitness. The writers who fabricate passion for Real Confessions at 3 cents a word, the writers who tell all for True Story at 5 cents a word - they understand this very well.

We all know too much. We have all seen and heard too much. There are no more true secrets. There is pitifully little left to confess.



Mickey Rooney and new bride, in an amateur photo supp by Rooney's agent. Photographers were barred from the wedd

## Mickey Rooney PEOPLE: Marries for Eighth Tim

the eighth time in a ceremony de-layed for half an hour because he forgot to bring the marriage license. Rooney, 57, and Janice Darlene Chamberlin, 39, a singer and songwriter, were married at the Conejo Valley Chirch of Religious Science in Thousand Oaks, Calif., in a private ceremony attended by only seven guests, including the bride's family. When it developed that Rooney had forgotten the mar-riage license, one of the bride's two teen-aged sons ran home for it.

Ruth Webb, Rooney's agent, said
the couple had decided on the marriage ceremony only the previous day. The bride's mother, Helen berlin, held a champagne reception for the couple and guests. Rooney and Miss Chamberlin, a country-western singer, first announced plans to marry in September, 1975. At that time, Rooney said Miss Chamberlin was "the girl of my dreams."

Robert Pattison has been fired as president of the trouble-plagued Long Island Rail Road for a "disappointing" performance in managing the nation's busiest com-muter rail line. The LIRR carries 240,000 riders daily. Pattison will be replaced by Francis Grabeski, assistant to the president of the Grumman Aerospace Corp. and a highly decorated former fighter pilot. Pattison had frequently been a target of complaints about late trains and dirty equipment.

Ronald Reagan has said that the best way for the rest of the world to show its outrage over "the Kremlin's intolerance for dissent and human freedom" was for the International Olympic Committee to withdraw the 1980 Olympic games from Moscow and shift them to another city. In his syndicated col-

Mickey Rooney was married for umn. Reagan said that the Oly Committee had operated undouble standard for too long. added: "If the South Africantoo odious to compete because apartheid, what of the Russ who throw their dissidents in the compete because the compete becaus who throw their dissidents in the centration camps? The Rui that have done nothing to demon they abide by the Olympic they abide by the Olympic that better time than account world opinion to tell them. through withdrawal of the from Moscow?

\* \* \* More than 1,000 persons around the country have 1 1/11 teered to give bone-marrow plants to asbestos worker I | cf! McFall, who needs such a tr sion to survive a rare and fate. of anemia, officials at Mercy. the offers may be of no his McFall, a hospital spokesmai 🗥 because it's very rare that an lated donor could match a pa bone marrow. Perhaps the on a nor who could save his life a 👑 in. David Shimp, has refus donate his marrow, and a cos : " backed his right to do so. "I'.... praying he'll come through. McFall. "I know he won't b

to live with his decision if I di

Lillian Carter, the presi mother, got a peanut-badge h one stop on her "mission of ] to West African states ravas drought. Miss Lillian was g., on her arrival in Upper Vo hundreds of women in bright es emblazoned with bronze i emblems. The women trilled come as her plane touched' Mrs. Carter, 79, later was givof the badges, and she told t dience "I'm here on a miss... love to help there be less mit. the world. The United States that we'll be friends of yours ::

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